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THE NORFOLK & NORWICH HOSPITAL

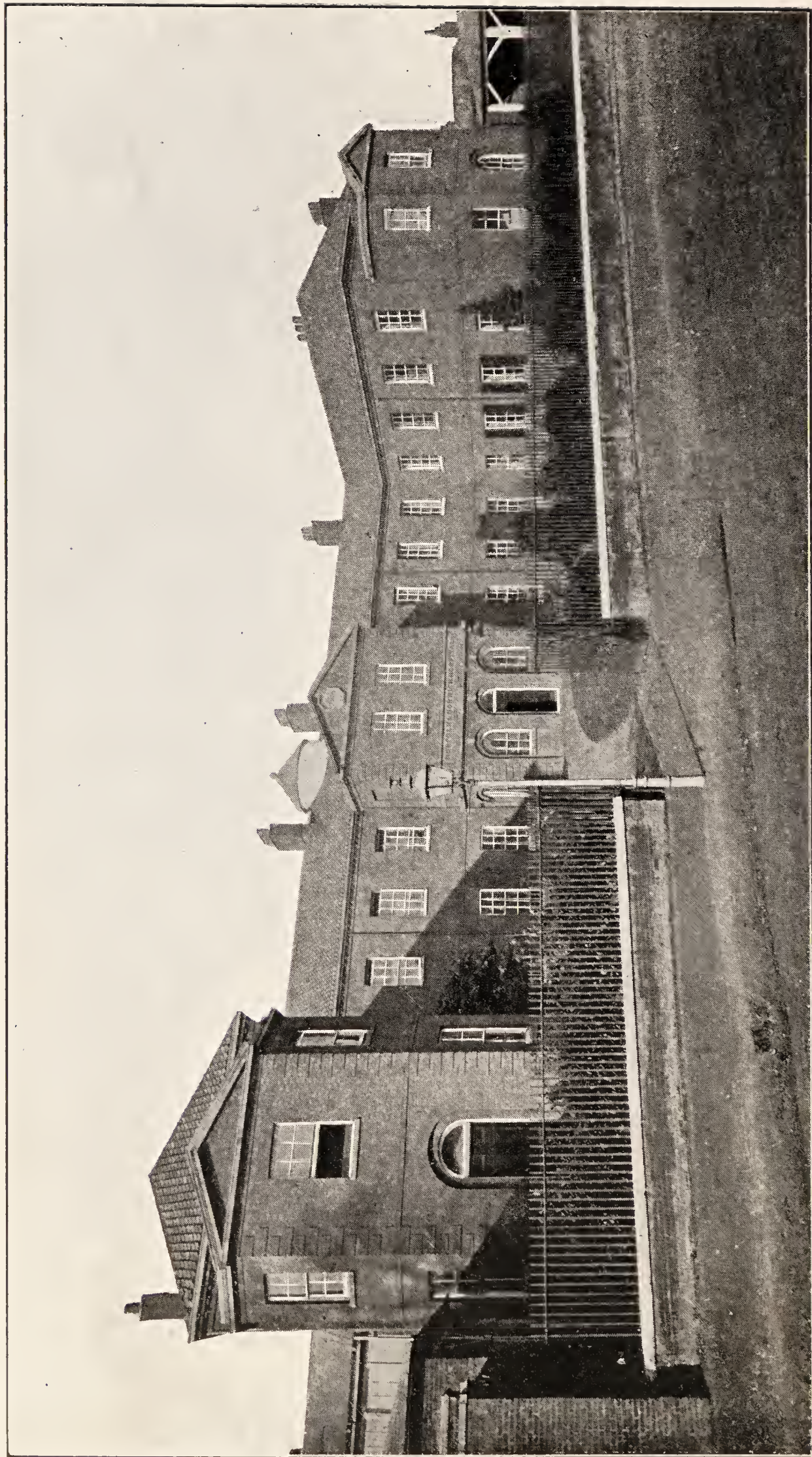




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THE HOSPITAL, 1879, PRIOR TO DEMOLITION.



THE  
NORFOLK & NORWICH HOSPITAL

1770 to 1900

*WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLANS*

BY

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## Introductory Chapter.

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IT is well known that Mr. Benjamin Gooch, in the preface to one of his Surgical works, made a few statements as to the origin and commencement of the first Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, founded in 1771, on the initiative of Mr. William Fellowes and himself. Also that in 1865, the late Dr. Copeman, one of the Physicians to the Hospital, published an admirable *resumé* of its inauguration and history up to that date. On the completion of the New Hospital, and on the occasion of its formal opening by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in 1883, Dr. Copeman's brother, the late Rev. Canon Copeman, published an excellent account of the circumstances which led to the demolition of the old building, with a plan of the new one, and other plans previously suggested for enlargement. Again, in 1897, being the Queen's Diamond Jubilee year, the Secretary of the Hospital, Mr. Poole Gabbett, collected and caused to be printed for the Board of Management "Some particulars of the work and progress of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital during 60 years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria."—These are all most valuable and interesting contributions to the history of our Hospital, and in the following pages I have been glad to avail myself of the information contained in them. I desire here to acknowledge my indebtedness to them. Still it has appeared to me that these scarcely constitute a continuous and complete account of its past history, even up to their respective dates. I have therefore ventured to place on record, as briefly as possible, such a series of epitomized extracts,

derived from the written transactions, as might constitute a continuous history in all important respects. Throughout, I have taken special care only to mention those matters which are essential to a true Hospital history, omitting almost all personal references, except those which are essential to the historical account of such a purely medical institution. My desire has largely been to show, not only the earnest work of the Governors, but also in the most exact and reliable form, the various stages by which, step by step, and in accordance with progressive knowledge and enlightenment, the Hospital founders and successive managers have carried on and advanced the philanthropic objects with which the Charity was established.

In a second part, I have given a short description of our remodelled and beautiful Institution as it exists at the present day. And following this, I have appended—on account of their local interest—some lists of the principal officials of the Hospital, past and present.

A copy of the earliest available and latest Laws of the Hospital is also given, to show, at a glance, the changes which have taken place in the government since the foundation of the Charity.

The entire Hospital Minute books from the very beginning are in existence, and in excellent preservation, and they comprise some thirty-four large manuscript volumes. Amongst the mass of varied matter which they contain, a very great interest attaches to the record of the names which are found in their pages. It may almost be said that scarcely one is absent of all the eminent and worthy and philanthropic inhabitants of the County and City who have lived during the one hundred and twenty-nine years of the Hospital's existence. Great local interest would necessarily attach to a mere mention of the principal of these. But apart from their numbers, such a personal notice is not within the scope of this work. The use of a Hospital is absolutely and entirely medical and curative, and therefore, with the exception of those names which appear in

the official lists, prominence is only given to the names of those who have had the honorary burden of the Medical and Surgical work, or have in some special way contributed to the development of the Hospital arrangements.

A list, however, of the larger benefactions during the past sixty years, may now be found appended to the annual reports of the Hospital.

It is remarkable to notice not only the gradual development of the Hospital work, with the necessary buildings and appliances, and its steady adaptation to progressive standards of medical and hygienic science; but also—with this and largely necessitated by it—the gradually increased association of the Medical Staff with the Board of Management in the conduct of the affairs of the Institution. This association seems in the earlier periods to have been only occasional, and on special request. But at the present time, not only is the advice of the Honorary Medical Staff very frequently asked, and their presence at the Weekly Board welcomed, but the whole of their number are *ex officio* members of this Board, and four of them (elected annually by themselves) have votes upon it. Whilst at the same time the Honorary Consulting officers are Life Members of the Board, with all privileges.

Very notable also is it, how *pari passu* with the increasing requirements and increasing expenditure of the Hospital, the necessary pecuniary support has always (in various ways, and at times under urgent need) been provided in an ever enlarging amount by the benevolent public.

As is the case with most other Hospitals, the increase in the number of both In and Out patients has all along been steady and continuous. And it is gratifying to know that whilst the number of patients has thus greatly increased, the amount of relief afforded has of late years been in a much larger *ratio*. This is largely due to the general advance of medical knowledge, but also specially to the modern recognition and application of Antiseptic or Listerian



principles. And it may further be stated that never at any time during the long career of the Hospital has so much medical and surgical help been annually rendered, both relatively and absolutely, as in the present day,—an amount which is still year by year increasing.

With regard to the Hospital buildings, it will be noted what large sums have been spent in the past upon structural alterations and improvements, culminating in the erection of a New Hospital in 1879-1883. Even since this date, owing to the continuous advance of scientific knowledge, new adaptations involving large expenditure have continually been required; and still further pecuniary requirements for such purposes are even now being foreshadowed. The renovation of the Operating Theatre, according to the most modern Aseptic views, has just been completed. And, thanks to the liberality of our noble President, Lord Leicester, the funds for the erection of an improved Nurses' Dormitory have been provided. But many other developments are looming in the near future, and we cannot help seeing that there is no finality in Hospital work. But whatever the cost, all are agreed that hospitals are an absolute necessity, and that no money is better spent than that devoted to the saving of life, and to the relief of those who are maimed or diseased.

Incidentally, it may appropriately be noted, how many of the broad principles which govern Hospital matters are illustrated or touched upon in the Hospital extracts here given; especially such questions as the incidence or propriety of the rating of Charities, the desirability of corporate or national support, the exact position of a Hospital in the social fabric, the undue use or rather abuse of the benefits offered, the funding of legacies, and many others. The mere mention of these shows the extent of the problems involved. But sufficient for the moment is the knowledge of the enormous relief, of the best kind, which this and other such Hospitals afford; the knowledge that the question involved in their existence and



maintenance is wide as humanity, broad and deep as life and its preservation; a question embracing all periods of existence from infancy to old age, and in its practical application worthy of the great and bountiful support of the general public, which has for so long a period been accorded.

With regard to the *New Hospital*, the following new and important features are worthy of special notice and remark. In it there was provided for the first time, a separate Children's Ward, open to receive children of all ages; an Operating Room, separate and away from the general wards; and a General Dormitory for the Nurses, outside the Hospital. The principle also was now adopted (mooted in 1829) of always retaining two of the large Wards unoccupied, so as to provide for the periodical exchanges of the Patients from other Wards into new and fresh surroundings. The great body of Out-patients was also now excluded from the Hospital proper, and arrangements made for their reception in the outside building.

In this second part, I have endeavoured to give a general description of the Hospital and of its various arrangements as they exist at the present day. These are believed to be fully in accordance with the knowledge of the time. With the rapid advance of medical science and of medical methods, it is not likely but that progressive changes and improvements will continue to take place. Nevertheless it is hoped that, at least, this description may serve for purposes of comparison with other similar Institutions in the present, and hereafter with Hospitals of the future.

It would be impossible here to omit some special notice of the great and gracious interest taken in our noble Charity, as well as the most valuable assistance which has on several occasions been rendered to it, by members of our Royal Family; and especially by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, who are its Patron and Patroness, as well as Annual Subscribers to it. On more than one occasion important and valued help has been

publicly and most efficiently rendered by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at periods when the strain on the financial resources of the Hospital has been severe ; whilst the Foundation Stone of the New Building was laid by him in 1879. The New Hospital itself was opened in 1883 by T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught ; and the completed Hospital was visited in 1884 by T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales.

NOTE.—I desire to express my thanks to those friends who have so kindly assisted me in various ways, and particularly in securing accuracy as to the multitudinous details here given. And I would especially mention Mr. Williams and others of my Hospital colleagues ; the various officers of the Institution ; Mr. Boardman, the architect ; Mr. Harmer ; and many others, from whom I have received valuable help and suggestions.

*The following letter appeared in the "NORWICH GAZETTE," for May 5th, 1744 (then published by Henry Cross-grove, in St. Giles's Parish); and as an indication of the feeling of the time it has seemed to be worthy of reproduction. It was attributed to an influential local resident.*

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TO THE INHABITANTS OF NORFOLK.

GENTLEMEN,

SOME months ago I addressed You in this Paper, upon the Subject of a COUNTY HOSPITAL; and briefly mentioned some *general* reasons, and also a few *peculiar* Incouragements, which I hoped might have engaged your Attention; But though I have not hitherto heard of its successful Effects, I am persuaded this publick and important Charity, when duly considered, will powerfully recommend itself to your generous and vigorous patronage.

Let me therefore propose to your Consideration, amongst other Motives to this Charitable Undertaking, the following:—THAT there are MANY Persons and Families yearly residing in our County, who extremely want such an Assistance:—THAT Norfolk is abundantly *able* to provide for the Support of this Charity by Voluntary Contributions, and which therefore would be burdensome to NONE, but highly beneficial to MANY:—THAT we have several *Noble Families* and *Gentlemen* of large Estates and Influence, who would, as we may justly hope, be filled with a *charming Emulation* to deserve the Regards of their County by a distinguishing Benevolence on this occasion; whose *skill* to direct,—whose *Bounty* to feed,—whose *Example* to dignifie and recommend this much-wanted Charity, all incourage us to hope for the happiest success:—THAT the Contributions of our numerous *Tradesmen* and wealthy *Farmers*, together with the *acceptable mites* of well-affected, though less-affluent Persons, would in the Total amount yearly to a *very considerable* and *extensive Provision*!—THAT our *honest Zeal* in this good Work will be attended with the truest Pleasure and most important Advantages to Ourselves and Families:—THAT we

dedicate *this Tenderness and Help*—to Humanity—to our Country—to our Holy Religion ; and finally, THAT it is the *best Service* we can do our indigent diseased Fellow-Creatures, and the most *grateful Acknowledgment* we can make to God for His many Bounties and rich Liberalities to Ourselves.

But lest this *general* Representation should be overlooked, give me leave, Gentlemen, but with all Humility, to propose these following Subjects of Inquiry, *viz.*

I. Whether we can contrive any *better Plan*, than that which the County of DEVON has worthily exhibited and executed?—If Gentlemen have any Objections against the *Design* in general, or *this Plan* in particular, or if They have any *Amendments* to offer, I would earnestly request Them to publish their Sentiments in *this* or *other* publick Papers.

II. Whether the City of NORWICH is not most commodiously situated *to answer all* the Purposes of a COUNTY HOSPITAL?—It is near the *Center* of the County, enjoys a *clear wholesome Air*, especially in *Chapel Field*, where the Diseased would reap the Benefit of an *elegant Retirement*, without being too remote from the City Physicians and Surgeons, whenever their Assistance should become expedient.

III. Whether it is not reasonable, and for the Incouragement of this Charity, that every Person *annually Subscribing* One Guinea, shall *annually recommend* One Patient ; or if Two, Three, or Four Guineas, Two, Three, or Four Patients : But all who subscribe Five Guineas or more, to recommend *what Number* They please ; and to be *standing Members of the Committee*, hereafter to judge and determine of all Matters relating to the Management of the future Hospital?

And now, Gentlemen, I beseech you in the *Name of GOD*, whose Mercies we so bountifully receive, to *consider* seriously this Proposal ; and think how *many* of your afflicted Neighbours and Countrymen are *deeply* interested in the Resolution you shall take ; and not only those of the *present Age*, but Numbers through many *future Ages*, whose circumstances may want *Relief*, which only can be obtained by a Provision of *this kind*. How warm the thought ! How joyous the Prospect ! Multitudes *healed*, or kindly *relieved* under their various Maladies ; and *blessing* for Ages to come the



generous Founders of their well regulated HOUSE of MERCY, O my Countrymen, *pursue* the noble Thought ; *cherish* this Human ! Christian, nay Godlike joy ; and *open* your Hearts to the honest Transports, which will always accompany such disinterested and extensive Benevolence.

Let me intreat *all Ranks of People* to think, and talk of what is now proposed ;—to talk of it in your Families,—in your Neighbourhoods,—at Markets,—and when you meet together to worship *Almighty* GOD ; remembering that your Homage to the FATHER of *Us All* is most pleasing, when accompanied with sincere Charity and generous Relief to His indigent afflicted *Children* ; who are permitted to be in Want, that the Rich may always have Occasions of *expressing* their Gratitude to GOD, and of *tasting* the deep Pleasure of doing GOOD. I would also heartily intreat our *Magistrates*, both at Home and at their Quarterly or other Publick Sessions, to think this Subject *worthy* of their deliberate Consideration and effectual Furtherance ; and if I might presume, for methinks the Subject inspires Me with Boldness, I would most earnestly beseech our Gentlemen of largest Influence and our *Honourable* NOBILITY to put this Publick Charity into *Motion*, to direct and countenance their County in this *worthy* Attempt, and to stand up with distinguishing Honour *at the Head of* NORFOLK, thus beginning I hope to unite their Hearts for GOD and CHARITY : And then, I doubt not, the Day of Subscription, will soon *dawn* upon us, and *blaze forth* with bright and reviving Beams. Oh my Countrymen, imagine to yourselves the Joy of that Time, when each Parish shall be *fired* with sacred *Ambition*, who shall most *readily* and *plentifully* send in their Alms to the Poor, and bring in their grateful offerings to the Great GOD of Heaven and Earth.

*I am, GENTLEMEN,*

*Your unknown Wellwisher,*

*An Inhabitant of* NORFOLK.

May 1, 1744.



*The following is the first SERMON preached on behalf of the New Hospital.\* It is printed here, not only as being the first, but as seeming to be a singularly able statement of the claims of such an Institution.*

*Appended is a portion of the First Report of the Hospital Auditors, dated October 7th, 1772, which was published in connection with the Sermon.*

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PROVERBS xxii. 2.

*“ The Rich and Poor meet together : the Lord is the Maker of them All.”*

YOU remember the Apologue of St. Paul in his first Epistle to the *Corinthians* ; where he compares the Church, the body of Christ, to the human body, which is composed of a variety of parts, very different from each other, in their formation, and in their functions, but all of them necessary to the good of the whole. It is applicable to civil as well as religious society. One of the same kind had been anciently so applied with good effect, to appease an unreasonable and seditious populace in Rome, who had been deluded by subtle artifices and plausible harangues, to withdraw their confidence from their best friends and benefactors. But there was more force in it as urged by St. Paul, than in the mouth of the Roman orator ; because he could with truth introduce the consideration of the Divine will, and give a similitude all the strength of a command, “ *God set the members every one of them in the body as it hath pleased Him.*” “ *The eye cannot say to the hand, I have no need of thee : nor again the hand to the feet, I have no need of you.*” “ *God hath tempered the body together, having given more abundant honour to that which lacked ; that there should be no schism in the body ; but that the members should have the same care one for another.*”†

\* By Philip Yonge, Lord Bishop of Norwich. He died in 1783.

† 1 Cor. xii. 18, &c.



In the same manner hath God allotted to each man who cometh into the world his proper office and business in it : in many cases most probably by His immediate providence, that is, where great events appear incapable of being accounted for but by that supposition ; although more generally by the operation of things, originally disposed by Him to have certain orderly dependances and consequences. It cannot be denied, but that God can, if He pleaseth, give to one man, instantaneously, wherewithal to be clothed with purple and fine linen, and to fare sumptuously every day. This may be done for wise reasons, but beyond our penetration ; and for similar reasons another may be reduced to poverty, even to be laid at the rich man's gate, full of sores ; to desire to be fed with the crumbs which fall from his table, and to find but little relief, except from the unmeant charity of the dogs licking his sores. Thus the rich and poor may meet together, and God be the Maker of them all. But so likewise do they constantly meet together, and so is He likewise the Maker of them all, by His more general providence. In His wisdom He made the worlds, and peopled them with a variety of inhabitants of different natures and powers. Of all things upon this earth He made man to be the sovereign ; and gave him laws, by which he was to direct himself in the use and government of them. He gave him Reason, by which he might know how to treat them rightly ; and he endowed him with Affections, which might either heighten the enjoyment of them, or, if too warmly indulged, destroy it totally, and turn the good food of soul and body to poison. It is upon the conduct and connexions of men, or of their ancestors, that their stations in the world depend. They are all free, and they cannot but use their freedom ; some well, some ill ; they have different degrees of strength, health, application, success ; and these, too, are all of them consequences of the freedom of themselves or others ; so that men could not have been what they are in their kind, without a capacity of becoming what they are in their degrees.

Civil society, ordained to correct the wildness of Nature, introduces an additional variety amongst them ; and all the circumstances which attend upon their existence in this world, by innumerable combinations, occasion as great a diversity of the characters and lots of men, as there is of their shapes and complexions.

You cannot imagine in your minds (if experience could be put out of the question) that it is possible for men to be upon an exact equality; without the necessity of power, and without the duty of obedience; without greatness and without subjection; without ease and without labour; without riches and without poverty. All these opposites must meet together. To suppose all men rich is an absurdity: to suppose all men poor is an absurdity: for riches and poverty are correlative things, and infer one another. They cannot but exist together. It is God's own ordinance that it should be so; He is the Maker of us all.

And this is a consideration which should lead us to reflect, that as we are all brethren, all the work of the same hand, all designed to one great end here, the carrying on the general business of this world, we are all alike concerned in the movement of the vast machine, and the lesser wheels are as necessary in their respective places as the greater; from whence arises a call for mutual love and regard.

Do you wear purple and fine linen? you did not cultivate the grounds, nor spin, nor weave, nor colour. Do you adorn yourself with precious stones and gold? you did not dig for them, and you did not fashion them. Despise not those who did this for you, for God is their Maker. Did you, on the other hand, dig the earth, sow, plant, spin, weave? And do you repine when you see the labour of your hands clothing and adorning others? Do you accuse them of luxury and vanity? You envy them, possibly, at the same time: and you certainly forget that God is their Maker; the Maker of us all; of our conditions and stations as well as of our persons; that those stations have their wants, and will require supplies in various proportions: you forget especially that the ordinary demands of the rich, create employment for the poor; and that their vanity, if you will have it so, is your bread. It is very certain, that in the general consideration of man, as he came out of the hands of His Maker, there is no difference of this kind discernible; nor is there any reason to think that the distinction will subsist in another state. As, "*God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him,*"\* so we believe

\* Acts x. 34.

of every rank and order of men, that if they fear God and work righteousness they will be accepted. The gate of Heaven is open to all ; and whosoever shall hereafter enter that gate, he will find that the temporary distinctions of this world will then have ceased, and that all those who shall have embraced, during this their time of probation, the gracious terms of acceptance with God through Christ their Redeemer, will meet together in one common state of everlasting happiness. But in the meantime the distinctions of the world must remain. Ever "since man was placed upon the earth" it hath been so : and it will be so, as long as man continueth upon the earth.

These reflections have seemed to me no improper introduction to the business of this day ; and I am willing to suppose that a private application of them to that business hath been already made by all who are present. And then, what can be a more obvious inference from this consideration of the necessary mixture of rich and poor, than that as they must each of them have their respective duties, so a capital duty of the former must be to alleviate the distresses of the latter, their brethren, the work of the hands of the same God ?

To define this duty would be but a very unnecessary affectation of correctness ; unless perhaps it might prove in some degree mischievous ; as all attempts to make plain things more plain have a manifest tendency to perplex, rather than to inform the understanding. Every man in the world knows what it is to alleviate the distress of others : he knows, too, that there is a most transcendent pleasure in doing it. He feels it, in the design, in the act, and in the remembrance of it : he knows that if he were in circumstances similar to those of the objects of his goodness, he should wish for, pray for, and be grateful to such a friend. He knows his duty by intuition ; or if he should happen to have fallen into an uncommon degree of insensibility, yet he cannot well open his Bible without meeting with the clearest instructions. No man can read that first and best of Christian sermons, our Saviour's own ; no man can attend to sundry occasional declarations of our Blessed Lord concerning love to one another ; no man can consider His pointed parables, without applying them to himself. Holy Writ will make him know, and will make him rejoice in knowing, that it is his business to mitigate the calamities of the world. Then, when he is



contemplating the various wants of mankind, the wonderful works of His Redeemer will particularly call forth his attention to one amongst the most dreadful of those wants, the want of health. And it seems a very natural thought, and an easy inference, that as Christ Jesus in great measure proved His Divine mission by healing the sick miraculously, so he by healing them charitably, should prove himself Christ's true disciple, obeying His commands, and following His example.

It is not to enforce the practice of this duty in a general view that we meet here this day: but it is to recommend it upon a particular plan, which you have already adopted, and generously supported. No man, I suppose, ever doubted but that Christianity required him to heal the sick if he is able to do it. But many a man may have said, Why not in the parishes where they reside? Why not at their own homes? Why in an Hospital? Why in a precarious Hospital, depending not upon a settled permanent income, but upon annual and voluntary contributions? Why should we do that in conjunction with others, which every man may do for himself? To these particulars a few considerations must be submitted by way of reply.

Now the sick poor cannot possibly be so well assisted in their own parishes, and in their own cottages (at least many wise and good persons think so) as in an Hospital. Men of competent skill in medicine are doubtless spread about the country; but they are not at hand in every village; they cannot always be procured speedily; their attendance when procured cannot well be so constant as the case may require; physic is their profession, and as they depend upon it for the bread of themselves and their families, they must be paid; and good as their hearts may be, it will be very hard upon them if they are not paid. But then, this is a consideration which deters the poor from making their cases known in time; and when they are known, there is always in them an unwillingness to apply for such relief, and an impatience, if the effect of physic is not so quick as the effect of what men conceive of charms; they expect it to do its business instantaneously. Or if a few of them are sedate and sensible enough to submit to good directions, yet frequently their little all will be spent before their distress can reach the ears of those who are best able to assist

them with money ; which is apt to come, too, much more readily in the time of calamity, than in the way of reimbursement afterwards. Add to this the inexperience of all about them ; their fears and their folly ; the danger of undoing all that may have been done for them, in one moment, by what they cannot conceive to be of importance, a little more warmth, or a little more coolness, or an apparently trifling change of diet, in quantity or in quality. Nor must we forget the consideration of their danger from the advice of weak persons, who think themselves in the possession of remedies for all diseases, which, perhaps, never yet were effectual, or not singly so, to the cure of one ; any more than the still greater danger, and still greater expense, incurred by applying to ignorant pretenders to that art, which must have its foundation in knowledge, and must attain to its perfection by experience.

This, if I mistake not, is the true case of the poor, settled in little towns and villages. But there are likewise poor travellers, to and from your harvests, to and from your seaports ; nor let the poor beggar, even the idle and useless beggar be unthought of, for “ *God maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.*”<sup>\*</sup> And if these should be visited with sickness, or meet with sudden accidents, to which they are exceedingly liable, doth not humanity shudder at the thought of packing them off—pardon the expression, it was not chosen for its elegance—of packing them off to their legal settlements, under a management, too, not always of the most tender kind, when a few shillings might relieve them in this city. For here is a certainty of the attendance, and the ready and constant attendance, of men skilful in all the branches of medical knowledge : here neither the poor nor their relations have any expense to fear : here the friendly gates will be open to as many as the mansion can contain, and the shop to many whom it cannot contain : here the most exact care will be taken that medicines may be good in their several kinds, rightly compounded, properly administered, and accompanied with all that attention to air and diet, which the greatest and richest amongst us can expect in his own case : and here, too, the patients will be happily removed from the fond, but weak assiduities of their own families, and guarded against the dangerous sallies of their own impatience.

\* Matt. v. 45.

If we are convinced of all this, let us not be apprehensive that our good work will come to nought, as being founded, not in perpetual estates, but in voluntary and therefore variable contributions. I will not say in precarious contributions, because I am very much disposed to believe that they are less precarious, in some sense, than establishments. They never can be abused or neglected. It is next to impossible to suppose it. The disbursements will always be under the direction of almost as many of the contributors as can possibly, of all that can easily, attend. There doth not exist a temptation to a misapplication, if you could suppose any temptation likely to succeed. In truth, misapplication must be prevented by a certainty of its ruining the whole plan. All men are more attentive likewise to their own works than to those of others. They find more pleasure in them. They see them prosper under their hands; and it is in this case, as in that of the produce of the earth, there is a more satisfactory relish in what we ourselves have planted, watered, reared up, and protected. And as to those whose age, sex, employments, diffidence, even indolence, may prevent them from attending in person, they will yet have the satisfaction of knowing with what care, and diligence, and ability their alms are managed; and will see the effects of them in the annual printed accounts. Happier, surely, may we be on this side the grave in that particular, than they, who, whilst they dictate their last pious testaments, cannot but have some suspicion of the inactivity of future managers; and, perhaps, they may have heard of something worse than inactivity.

Indeed the doubts of success when a Charitable Institution depends upon the wills of men, too often fickle and changeable, seem to me to arise from a good heart but a timid one. Reflection might overcome those doubts; but experience cannot fail to do it; and upon that best of foundations is this Hospital building; upon the experience of the capital of this kingdom, and of a considerable number of counties, which have been continually encouraging others year after year, from the time when the spirited efforts of Dr. Alured Clarke\* broke through every obstacle which stood in

\* Dr. Alured Clarke was a principal agent in establishing an Hospital at Winchester, for the sick and lame poor, in the year 1736, which was the first of the kind that had been attempted in any part of this kingdom, except in London



his way ; as obstacles always did, and always will stand in the way of every new design, however excellent.

Well, but we can dispose of our own money, in our own way, at our own convenience, amongst our nearest neighbours, and we see no use in throwing it into a common stock. Dispose of it so, and may God give it His blessing. But yet it is a lawful usury, to put your charity out, if peradventure it may be found to yield a prodigious increase. And doubtless it hath been found, by repeated trials, that a large sum of money collected will do an amazing deal more good in this way, than all its parts could, when separately applied. Even the widow's mite may do more than show the goodness of her own heart ; it may be of real service to her neighbour.

Penury may find other objections to institutions of this kind, but God forbid that it should. Refinement, caution, prudence may also find some ; and possibly they may be answered, too, by refinement, caution, and prudence. But it will be better for us all to observe St. Paul's direction, "*He that giveth let him do it with simplicity,*"\* a text which needs no comment but what is to be found written upon the hearts of the truly benevolent.

I will detain you no longer than for the time which one observation more, and an exhortation arising out of it, will require. Have we turned our thoughts to the serious consideration of the religious knowledge of our poor brethren, and of their morals ? They are certainly in a deplorable state. Many causes have concurred to make them so, which it is not to the present purpose to enumerate. The remedy is difficult to find. There is a pitch of Christian virtue, to which men of all ranks must arise, before

and Westminster. He likewise preached an excellent Sermon at the opening of the said Hospital, on St. Luke's day, October the 18th, in the same year, which was afterwards published with a Collection of Papers, Rules, and Orders relating to the Rise, Progress, and Government of that Charity, with the hope, as he intimates in his preface, that this would be a means of encouraging the well-disposed in other places to make it a general blessing to our country. When he was made Dean of Exeter, actuated by the same beneficent spirit, he proved also the happy promoter of the like establishment for the County of Devon and the City of Exeter in the year 1741, since which time many other Hospitals have been erected in different parts of the kingdom, and generously supported upon the same plan of voluntary contributions.

\* Rom. xii. 8.



Christian knowledge can be again effectually spread abroad ; and a melancholy truth it is, that against that high pitch of virtue every vice and every folly is set in array so strongly, that the victory is desperate. True it is, that this age and nation is very remarkably charitable ; and true it is, that "Charity will cover a multitude of sins" ; not, however, one branch of charity, nor will all its branches cover those sins which are wilful, daring, presumptuous, habitual. Yet this very work of this day may, perhaps, prevent many sins, both of the rich and poor ; many, by recalling to every man's mind the state of his own soul, to which the solemnity of pious assemblies naturally leads ; many more, by the instructions which the patients will receive during their abode in the Hospital, by their being accustomed to prayer and thanksgiving, to daily considerations of the goodness of God, as in all things, so in raising up to them benefactors, who so liberally provide for their relief. The place, and what is to be done in the place, have a regular tendency to heal the souls of the afflicted as well as their bodies. And if, as to the flesh, they go into it as to an house of mourning, they may yet find it, by God's blessing, as to the spirit, an house of feasting.

May they remember by whose means, under God, it came to be so ! and may they now take in good part one word of exhortation, that they "*Study to be quiet.*"\* The poor receive good at the hands of God, with pleasure certainly ; with thankfulness I hope. Let them receive evil patiently ; for no evil can come from that Hand but with most perfect reason, and with a tendency to their good in the end, if they make a right use of it. But they will make a very bad use of it, if they ascribe the trying dispensations of Providence to their brethren, who are, in their proportions, always involved in the same calamities, as they partake likewise of the same blessings with themselves. It is God, not man, that giveth rain and fruitful seasons ; and it is God, not man, that sendeth the blight and the canker-worm.

By studying to be quiet they will best thank God for all His mercies, and they will best thank their benefactors, who make themselves God's instruments in the dispensation of those mercies. But on the contrary, they will become most inexcusable in the eyes

\* I Thess. iv. 11.

of God and man, if they give themselves up to riot and drunkenness, to envy, and murmurings, and strife, and every evil work.

Nor can they even hope for the blessing of God upon this pious undertaking for their good, if they will not on their part contribute, by a sober and godly life, to the peace and prosperity of the community.

Now to God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, be ascribed, as is most due, all honour, power, majesty, and glory, henceforth for evermore.

THE  
REPORT OF THE AUDITORS,

Who are the Persons enjoined by the

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THIS

HOSPITAL,

To examine the ACCOUNTS, and annually to draw up

A STATE OF THE HOSPITAL.



## NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL.

OCTOBER 7TH, 1772.

IN this general publication of the State of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL, which is annexed to a SERMON preached for its benefit by the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH, it may not be improper to acquaint the public with the original institution of it, and its progress to the present time. This will show how desirous the promoters of this excellent charity have been to imitate the zeal of those worthy persons, who in other counties, have set on foot the same benevolent Scheme for preserving the Lives and contributing to the Health and Comfort of many of their Fellow-Creatures.

It will be sufficient here to observe that County Hospitals have for a long time been looked upon as admirable means, under the Providence of God, of assisting and relieving the maladies and infirmities of the poorer class of people. Influenced by these considerations, the gentlemen of this county and city have wished to equal, or, if possible, to exceed the generous attempts of those, who have been promoting the same designs in other counties. They have accordingly, through the liberality of the Corporation of the City of Norwich, been enabled to fix upon a piece of ground in every respect commodious for the purpose, in a most happy situation ; and a lease for 500 years has been granted and executed upon very easy terms, so that there is reason to hope that their Hospital under these circumstances will answer their most sanguine expectations.

Upon this piece of ground, the body and one wing of the Hospital have been already erected, and the Governors have the satisfaction to find that the height of their wards and the mode of building fixed upon, which render the Hospital remarkably airy,



have met with general approbation. These circumstances, it is hoped, will contribute to the more speedy recovery of the patients, by which means there will be a quicker succession, and of course a greater number of sick persons assisted. And it has been observed that most people who have visited the Hospital, have expressed their satisfaction in finding these important particulars so carefully attended to, upon which probably much of the future benefit of the Hospital depends.

The Governors think themselves obliged to explain to the public the reasons why they have not proceeded to complete the building by erecting the other wing. Had their abilities been equal to their zeal, it had been finished within the course of this summer; but the Fund set apart for the building (though a large one) is nearly exhausted, and will only enable them to render useful what has been already erected, the point they have particularly in view, and which they wish to see effected as soon as possible. They are in hopes, however, when the public shall experience the benefit of this Charity, and be acquainted with the impartial and judicious manner in which, they trust, it will be conducted, that new benefactors will step forth in support of so noble a charity, and furnish them with the means of completing the plan they have adopted.

This Hospital has been opened for Out-Patients ever since July last, some of whom have been cured, and many persons are now supplied with the advice of the physicians and surgeons, and have physic administered to them; and it is hoped that within a month from the present time the Governors will be able to admit In-Patients, there being now twenty beds almost ready, the number with which they intend to begin.

The Governors would be glad if such gentlemen and clergymen as are acquainted with their design, and approve of it, would trouble themselves to inform their neighbours of the nature and utility of this Hospital, and endeavour to procure subscriptions, both to the building and annual support of it.\*

\* NOTE.—Here follow the first year's accounts, but they are not of sufficient interest to print.

PART I.

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EPITOME

OF

Hospital Minutes and Records

To the year 1900.

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1758. During the preceding twenty years, several Hospitals had been established in different parts of England, as the result of a conviction that more good could be done to the sick poor by co-operation, than by undirected individual efforts. As the preceding letter shows, men's minds were moving in the same direction in this district. And in this year, 1758, the idea of founding a Hospital jointly for the County of Norfolk and City of Norwich was again mooted by Bishop Hayter, then Lord Bishop of Norwich. To this end the Bishop had several conferences with Mr. Benjamin Gooch, the eminent surgeon of Shotesham, in Norfolk. But in consequence of his having been shortly afterwards translated to London, the matter was not then proceeded with. However, Mr. Gooch, writing in 1767, says that "in consequence of the steps then taken . . . I have good reasons to believe that, had he (the Bishop) lived and continued Bishop of Norwich, such a beneficent establishment would have been completed ere now, . . . And nothing seems wanting even now to accomplish it, but to have a subscription properly opened."

1770. A definite movement now commenced by Mr. William Fellowes, of Shotesham, with the advice and assistance of Mr. Benjamin Gooch, for the foundation of a Hospital at Norwich. Accordingly, a meeting was advertised to be held at the Guildhall, Norwich, of "the Gentlemen of the County of Norfolk and City of Norwich," at which "all persons disposed to promote the design were invited to attend, to consult how best to carry so desirable and laudable a scheme into execution."

The outcome of this meeting was to appoint as a Committee, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of Orford, the Earl of Buckingham, Viscount Townshend, Lord Walpole, the Bishop of Norwich, Sir Edward Astley, Bart., Sir Harbord Harbord, Bart., Thomas de Grey, Esqre., Edward Bacon, Esqre., and William Fellowes, Esqre., with every subscriber of two guineas a year, and every benefactor of twenty guineas, to consider the best method of establishing an Infirmary "to consider of a proper house for the purpose, and of preparing it for the reception of patients, and in case no proper house can be found, to consider of a proper place for erecting one, and of procuring subscriptions for defraying the expense of it," &c.

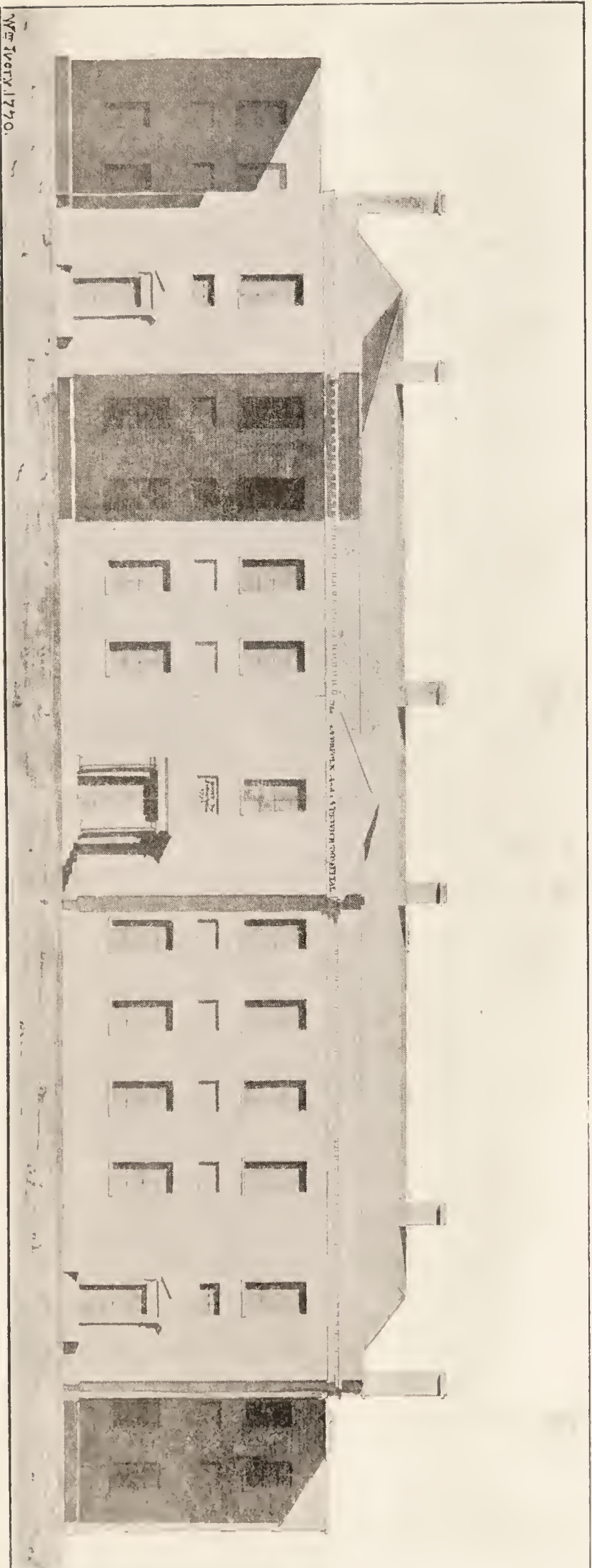
*August 16th.* The Hospital Minute runs: "At a general meeting held on the 16th day of August, 1770, in pursuance of an advertisement," "It was unanimously agreed to establish a General Hospital for the County of Norfolk and City and County of Norwich. And annual subscriptions were begun, and books for subscriptions ordered to be opened," in Norwich and various other localities.\*

(In the first advertisement the new Charity was spoken of as an 'Infirmary,' but in that inserted in the following week it was denominated a 'General County Hospital.')

*September.* It was decided to acquire a piece of land without St. Stephen's Gates (rather more than two acres in

\* About 17 provincial Hospitals had been established up to this date.





SKETCH FOR PROPOSED HOSPITAL, 1770.

The original drawing still in possession of the Hospital.)





extent) as a site for the erection of the Hospital, on a lease for 500 years, at an annual rent of £6; this land being the property of the Great Hospital Committee of the Norwich Corporation.

The following is a copy of the Corporation lease:—

“Norwich. At a quarterly assembly held the 21<sup>st</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1770.—Ordered that the following lease be engrossed and sealed at a Court of Mayoralty (vizt.) A lease to Rob<sup>t</sup>. Marsham, Esq., Rob<sup>t</sup>. Fellows, Esq., the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Rich<sup>d</sup>. Humfrey, the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Cooper, and Mr. Benj<sup>n</sup>. Gooch, or such other persons as shall be appointed at the next general meeting of the Subscribers towards erecting a County Hospital of all that enclosure of land containing by estimation three acres (more or less) without St<sup>t</sup>. Stephen’s Gates from Michaelmas next for 500<sup>d</sup>. years—at the yearly rent of £6 for such time as the Prem<sup>ss</sup>. shall be used as a County Hospital and whensoever and from and after the time that the said Prem<sup>ss</sup>. shall cease to be so applied then at the yearly rent of £12.—

“By the Assembly

“Wright. — ”

Afterwards the first Committee was appointed, to draw up rules and obtain subscriptions; also, a Building Committee; also Trustees for the Hospital land, and for invested Monies.

*October 3rd.*—It was agreed that “The Right Honourable the Earl of Orford, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk and City of Norwich be and he is hereby appointed (first) President of the General Hospital for the County of Norfolk and City of Norwich.” Also, “That William Fellowes, Esqr., be appointed Treasurer.”

A “weekly Board of Governors to meet every Saturday at eleven o’clock of the forenoon at the Guildhall in the Market Place of Norwich.”

*November 15th.*—It was agreed by the weekly Committee

to adopt the plan of an **H** delivered by Messrs. Moore and Dobson for the building of the Hospital.

1771. The first report, issued in January, 1771, set forth "that a piece of ground near St. Stephen's Gates had been found extremely proper and commodious for an Hospital," also that "after due examination of the plans they resolved that a building in the form of an **H** would be most convenient for the purpose, as admitting the freest circulation of air—a provision for which had by the gentlemen of the Faculty of Physic been most strongly recommended."

The plan adopted provided for 120 beds, but the funds available warranted only the building "of only two parts of the **H** at that time."

*March 5th.*—The *Foundation Stone* laid by Mr. William Fellowes.

A paid Clerk appointed, salary £10 a year.

Resolved, "that the chamber floor and ground floor be each fifteen feet high."

Resolved, "That the extremity of the Wing shall be Forty foot from the Boundary of the Premises next the High Road ; And that the extremity of the Building next the South-west shall be Twenty foot from the Boundary on that side."

*October 9th.*—A medical staff appointed, as follows.

*Consulting Surgeon*, Mr. Benjamin Gooch.

*Physicians*, Dr. Dack, Dr. Beevor, Dr. Manning, Dr. Hooke, and Dr. Murray.

*Surgeons*, Mr. C. Maltby, Mr. Joseph Rogers, and Mr. William Donne.

*Assistant-Surgeons*, Mr. James Alderson, Mr. Edward Rigby, and Mr. William Palgrave.

The Hospital building completed at the close of this year, at a cost of £13,323. 8. 11. (About £8,000 more was subsequently expended in additions and improvements.)

1772. The Hospital insured for £1,500.

FACSIMILE OF MR. BENJAMIN GOOCH'S LETTER OF 1771, ACKNOWLEDGING  
HIS APPOINTMENT AS CONSULTING SURGEON.

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Shottis ham, Nov: the 22<sup>d</sup>. 1771.

Gentlemen,

I was favoured with your letter by M<sup>r</sup>. Fellowes, and have a just sense of the honor done me, by the unanimous appointm<sup>t</sup>. of the late very respectable general Board of Governors of the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital: — As I zealously engaged in this good work, and left nothing undone in my power to do, so I ardently wish all imaginable prosperity may attend the institution, and am,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant

B. Gooch



2

The Reverend Mr. Cole, Mr. May & Mr. Humphrey

at

Newark

The *Chirurgical Establishment of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital* (as we are informed) is intended to consist of Three principal Surgeons; Three assistant Surgeons; and a Consulting Surgeon.

The appointment of a Consulting Surgeon not being common in other Hospitals (so far as we can recollect) To prevent mistakes, we beg leave to suggest to the Governors the Ideas which we have formed of his Office.

By a Consulting Surgeon, we understand one who may be requested by the other (principal) Surgeons to join with them in Consultation; whenever They shall see proper, on any important, difficult, or extraordinary Occurrence and when He attends in consequence of such a Request, we apprehend his Opinion is to be considered not as decisive, but, only as That of an Individual; unless on a Division, and then, upon an Equality of Voices, He shall have the casting Vote.

and we do also apprehend that a principal Surgeon, upon the Majority of the Physicians & Surgeons agreeing with Him in Opinion shall have a right to determine on, and perform any Operation, without waiting for the Advice or assistance, of the Consulting Surgeon: and that whenever He is called in on such Occasions, He is to have no power to alter that determination; unless, after hearing his Opinion, they shall see Reason to alter their Judgement.

Nov: 14 - 1771

Chas. Maleby  
Jos<sup>h</sup> Rogers,  
William Donne

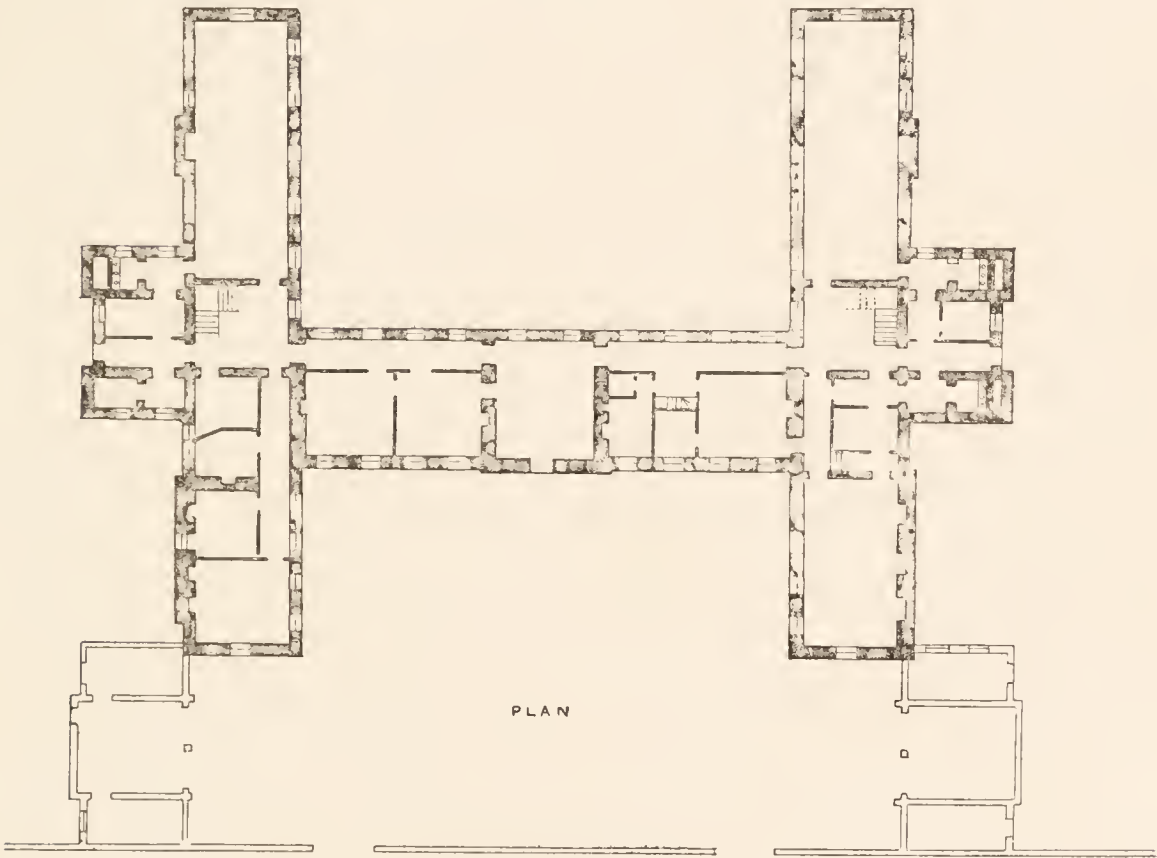


Remarks of the principal  
Surgeons to attend the  
Norfolk & Norwich  
Hospital, relative to  
the Consulting Surgeon,  
according to the Rules &  
Orders for the Govern<sup>t</sup>.  
of the Hospital

HOSPITAL AS BUILT IN 1771.



ELEVATION



PLAN

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 FEET

The first Apothecary-Secretary appointed at a salary of £30 a year.

The first Matron appointed, at a "salary of £15 a year, with a gratuity of £5 provided she continues a year and behaves to the satisfaction of the Governors."

Both of the above officers to be boarded in the house.

Dr. Dack declined to accept the appointment offered him of Physician. The other four gentlemen, as the Hospital Physicians, desired to attend by rotation every Saturday (being the day appointed to take in patients). And "in case any of them are unable to attend, the Apothecary to send notice to others of their colleagues to attend for them."

The Physicians and Surgeons requested to form a Pharmacopeia for the use of the Hospital.

*June.* The weekly Board resolved to meet at the Hospital instead of at the Guildhall.

*July 11th.*—The Hospital opened for the reception of Out-patients, and three such admitted.

*August 21st.*—A sermon preached at the Cathedral (see page 21) before the Governors of the Hospital at their first Anniversary Meeting, by the Bishop of Norwich (Bishop Philip Yonge). Collection afterwards £91. 5. 0., and at a dinner in the evening £41. 1. 6. Total £132. 6. 6½.

Twenty beds ordered for the new Hospital. "The curtains to be of cheque linen to draw round. Feather bolsters to be provided, but no pillows (at present). The beds to be stuffed with Straw, Oat-flights, or Flock. Two blankets and a 'coverlid.'" (The number of beds at first very limited, but gradually increased. Extra wards provided in 1802 and 1825, and 1848.)

NOTE.—Mr. Gooch writes, "The wards are of different sizes, and all 15 feet high; they are kept very neat and clean, not crowded with beds, and well ventilated by having the convenience of letting down the upper parts of the sashes occasionally in the wards, and in the galleries communicating with them, which is done every day for a time when the weather will admit of it."

A porter appointed. Salary £10. 10. a year, with a suitable coat and waistcoat and hat. "He is to shave the patients as required without allowance."

One thousand copies of the Bishop's Anniversary Sermon ordered to be printed,—to be sold by Mr. Chase, at one shilling apiece.

Ordered that the wards be lighted by lamps, "supply'd with the best Spermaceti oil."

Two Night Nurses or Watchers appointed, to be entertained in the house,—preferably to hiring such by the night. Salary £5. 5. per annum.

Joseph Cole and his horse employed to raise water from the well, at one shilling an hour.

*November 7th.*—Seven In-patients admitted to the Hospital (previously only Out-patients noted).

Two House Visitors appointed weekly.

1773. *January 13th.*—Resolved that the Physicians and Surgeons, being "reputed as Governors, shall, as such, be entitled to recommend patients as Subscribers of two guineas *p. annum.*"

A House Committee appointed "to attend to the Economy of this House and prepare what may be proper for the consideration of this Board" (of Management).—Eight Governors appointed on it. (See 1838.)

*February 20th.*—Ordered that a "Bathing Chair be provided for the Cold Bath."

Ordered that the "Apothecary do provide a suitable nest of drawers to deposit the stones (urinary Calculi) extracted in this House, in order to show to strangers, and be referred to occasionally,—and none suffered to be taken away."

Ordered that "no Person be permitted to smoak in the Wards, under any pretence whatsoever."

"Resolved that it is the opinion of this Board (weekly Board) that no principal Surgeon shall appoint an Assistant-Surgeon to perform any capital operation."



Mr. Rogers resigned his appointment of Surgeon to the Hospital on account of ill-health. (2 years' service.)

The Secretary ordered to send an account to the Norwich papers of every patient received into the Hospital on account of accidents.

A Special Committee to prepare forms of Prayer, and Scripture Lessons, to be publickly read in the Wards, by one of the patients or Nurses.

The Canons in Residence and others of the Clergy resident in or near Norwich requested to undertake to perform religious duty in the Hospital in rotation,—a proposed Subscription to pay a Chaplain having failed.

Altered Rules and Orders to be printed.

*April 21st.*—The Anniversary Sermon to be preached by the Dean of Norwich on Friday, 6th August, being in the next Assize week ; and a dinner held in the evening. (This continued annually for many years.)

Mr. William Palgrave (Assistant-Surgeon) elected full Surgeon.

Mr. Jonathan Matchett elected Assistant-Surgeon.

*May 1st.*—Ordered “that the Matron direct such patients as are admitted into this Hospital with their Hair on, if there appears cause from such patients' Heads not being clean, that it be cut off immediately, and in case of refusal, that she reports such objectors to the next weekly Board.”

Ordered that a “table be provided for the names of the Benefactors to this Hospital to be hung up in the Hall.”

Ordered “Suffolk Hempen Cloth” to make thirty pairs of sheets.

Ordered that “the patients be not allowed to drink tea for breakfast, but confined to the diet directed by the rules and orders, except in such cases as the Physicians may think proper.”

*July 10th.*—Ordered “that a table of the Diet be wrote out and be fix'd up in the Wards, and read with the Rules and Orders on Friday mornings.”

1774. A charge made for Maintenance and Surgical assistance in the case of a patient above the need of charitable help.

The Physicians and Surgeons, or any three of them, appointed a Committee to examine all Drugs and Medicines purchased for the use of the Hospital.

The Secretary directed to procure a "Book to be intituled a Register of Wills or Clauses of Wills entitling this Charity to claim benefactions bequeathed to it."

Ordered that the Overseer appointed to attend the building of the *New Wing* "to compleat the plan of the Hospital," be particularly careful that no defective bricks be used. And John Green to be permitted "to burn four clamps of 25 thousand bricks on the Ground." (See Geology of the Hospital, page 129.)

The thanks of the Board given to the Earl of Buckingham for his generous offer of contributing Two hundred pounds "towards enclosing the Hospital."—A further fifty pounds afterwards presented by him for this purpose. (This enclosure subsequently formed, partly of wall and partly of palisades, and to extend from outside to outside of each wing in the front of the Hospital, with two iron gates to admit carriages, in the front of the Hospital. This palisading of a length of about 150 feet, with a further length of wall only at each end.)

1775. Ordered "that a blue Livery Coat and Waistcoat, a pair of Leathern Breeches, and a Hat with a Yellow Button and Loop, be procured for the Porter."

Ordered "that a Chest be provided to keep the Deeds relating to the Hospital, under the direction of the weekly Board."

Mr. Robert Fellowes elected Honorary Treasurer of the Hospital, in the room of Mr. William Fellowes deceased. (5 years of office.)

Ordered "that two sheds for carriages be made in each end wall, which extends from the Hospital to the front wall."

*August 19th.*—Ordered “that a letter signed by the Chairman be sent to Mr. Hayes to express the sense this Committee entertain of the obligation conferred upon the Governors by his conducting the Band at the last Anniversary (August Assize week), and for the Musick he composed upon that occasion.”—Also, thanks to Mr. Garland for procuring the performers, and to the performers themselves. (The same voluntary musical help given in subsequent years.)

Ordered “that the Patients be not admitted to the ground between the Hospital and the road”; and that “on no pretence whatever, and on pain of immediate dismissal, do they presume to walk beyond the bounds of the Hospital.”

“It having been mentioned that a Person intends sinking two hundred and fifty pounds of Portugal money with the Governors of this Hospital for an Annuity of ten pounds during the lives of himself and mother, and survivor of them—Ordered by the General Board that the weekly Board be empowered to accept this proposal (if made) and give all necessary security for the payment of such annuity.”

1776. Ordered “that the thanks of the Board be given to Mr. William Chamberleyn for his donation of two hundred and fifty pounds (in Portugal money) to this Hospital, for the relief of the patients,” and “that an Annuity of ten pounds a year be paid therefor to the donor or his mother during their lives,”—(in accordance with the order of the General Board of last year).

The Physicians being asked to recommend the kind of bread best and most suitable for the patients,—one of them recommended ‘household bread,’ another ‘brown bread,’ and the third ‘white bread.’ ‘White bread’ was agreed to be provided.

The Medical Staff asked by the Board “1. Whether it would not be proper that a consultation be had about any patient that is deemed incurable before he be discharged as



such. 2. Whether it would not be proper that a certain time should be fixed for a Consultation to be had about such patients as have been more than two months in the House, in order to be then discharged if thought incurable or proper to be discharged, and what that particular time should be.”

Answer to query 1. “It has generally been practised in regard to In-patients, but impracticable with Out-patients.”

Answer to query 2. “Patients remaining in the Hospital longer than two months must be continued under the direction of the Physician and Surgeon attending them, and consultations, except in cases of capital operations, must originate from them.”

Mr. Palgrave, Surgeon to the Hospital, died. (5 years’ service.)

Mr. Benjamin Gooch, Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital, and with Mr. W. Fellowes, one of its founders, died. (5 years of office, but the appointment, throughout entirely honorary.)

The thanks of the General Board given to Mr. Wm. Ivory for his Plans, Elevations, Designs, Drawings, &c., and for four years’ superintendence of the Hospital works, presented as a Benefaction; and “that he have a right to recommend as Governor in the same manner as any other gentleman subscribing the said sum (estimated value) of £475.”

1777. *January 15th.*—Mr. Alderson (Assistant-Surgeon) elected by the weekly Board (Rule 21) as full Surgeon, “he being the Senior Surgeon in practice.”

Ordered “that the election for an Assistant-Surgeon be deferred for fourteen days, and the vacancy advertised in the Norwich newspapers.”

*February 1st.*—Mr. Philip Meadows Martineau elected (by the weekly Board) Assistant-Surgeon to the Hospital.

The 21st Rule as to elections altered thus: “Whenever any vacancy shall happen in the office of Treasurer, Physician, Surgeon, Assistant-Surgeon, Apothecary, Secretary, or Matron, such vacancy shall be filled up at the next



General Quarterly Board, provided that such Board shall be held not less than 21 days, and not more than six weeks after such vacancy shall be known to the weekly Board." If otherwise, then the weekly Board shall appoint to the vacant office of Treasurer, Apothecary, Secretary, or Matron, but No Physician, Surgeon, or Assistant-Surgeon shall be appointed but at a General Board (to be specially summoned if necessary).—Also resolved that "No Surgeon or Assistant-Surgeon be admitted to this Hospital who has not been under the instruction of a regular Surgeon for at least twelve months, and who has not likewise attended some publick Hospital for at least twelve months, either at the same or at different times. That when a vacancy shall happen in the office of principal Surgeon the vacancy shall be filled up by the election of one of the Assistant-Surgeons of this Hospital into that office." "And that all candidates for the above-mentioned offices shall deliver their names to the weekly Board in writing at least one week preceding the day of election."

*April.*—Ordered "that the ditch of the ground belonging to the Hospital towards Norwich be properly and effectually repaired and laid with Thorns."

*May.*—Walls to be built to enclose the ground belonging to the Hospital.

*October.*—A Secretary to be appointed, in addition to the Apothecary. (Salary afterwards fixed at £20 a year.)

The gratuity to the Matron to be augmented to ten pounds a year.

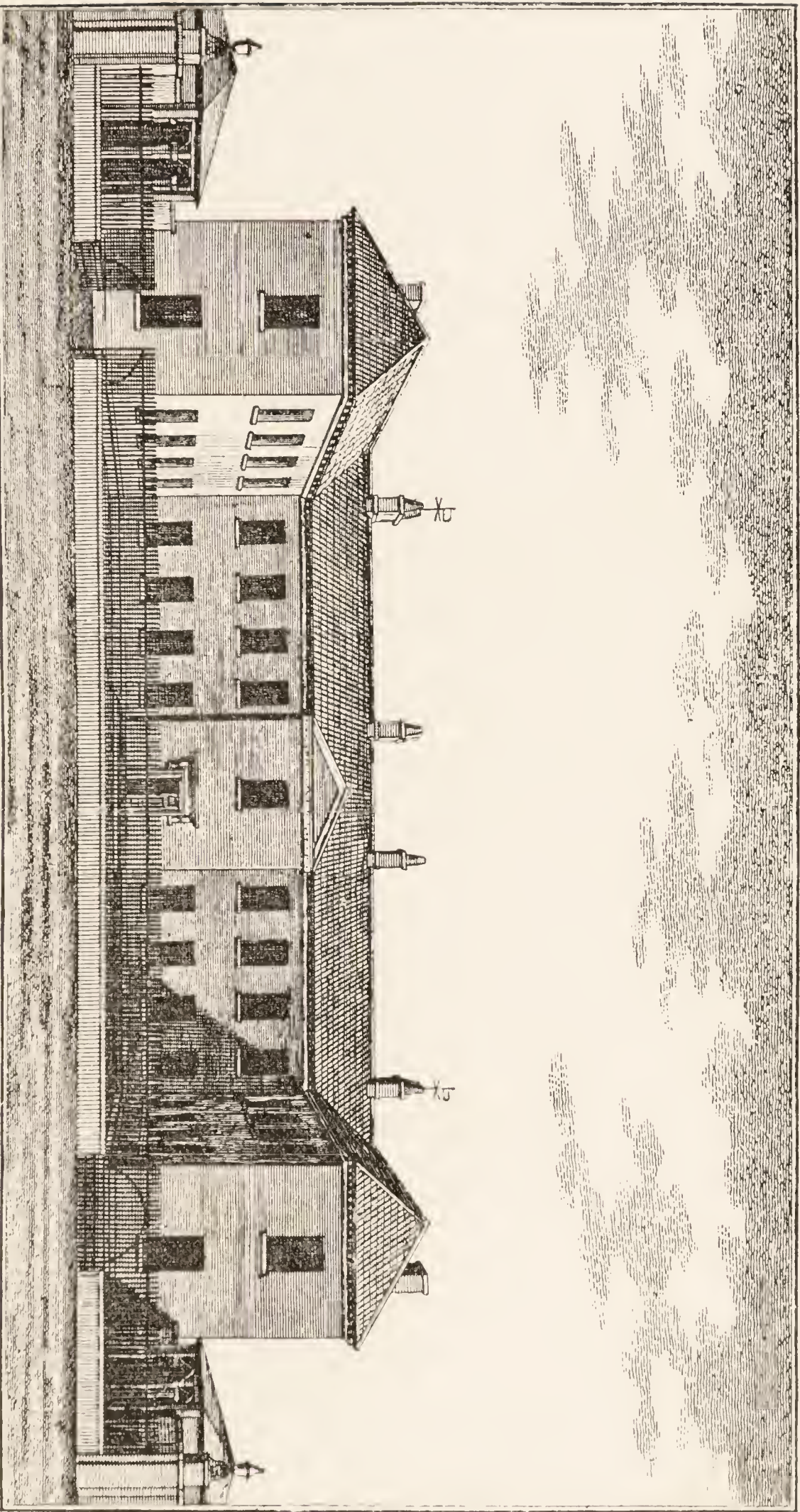
Six shillings paid for Insurance.

1778. Mr. William Athill elected Assistant-Surgeon to the Hospital.

The Physicians and Surgeons sent a letter to the General Board recommending (with their reasons stated in full) that the number of Assistant-Surgeons be reduced to one. But this recommendation not adopted. (See 1803 and other years, when the question was again raised.)



NORFOLK and NORWICH HOSPITAL, 1778.



Morton del.

R. P. Sculps.

Inscribed to the Governors of Norfolk and Norwich Hospital

Published as the Act directs, Sep<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1778 by M Booth, Norwich





All elections by Ballot to be between the hours of twelve and two.

Ordered "that Mr. Crouse do print 2,000 thanksgiving Papers for the patients ; and also 2,000 letters for discharging patients, and for admission."

Ordered "that a new drain from the two sculleries be made above ground in a strait line to the great Cesspool."

1779. Ordered "that Manasseh Simon, being a Jew, an In-patient of the Hospital and having religious scruples about eating the provisions of the Hospital, be permitted to receive provisions from some of his own people, but that nothing shall be delivered to him except in the presence of the Matron."

Ordered "that the paper covering of the Outhouses belonging to the Hospital be painted."

*April 14th.*—"Mr. Brown having this day presented to the Hospital a picture of 'the Good Samaritan,' painted by himself, the General Board has thought proper to accept the same with thanks, and do appoint him a Governor of this Charity." (Picture now hung in Physicians' room.)

Ordered "that the thanks of this Board be given, and they are hereby given to the Rev. Mr. Leigh for the chirurgical instruments of the late Mr. Greaves, presented by him to the Hospital."

At the anniversary of the Hospital, held as usual in the Autumn Assize week, collected at the Cathedral £143. 18. 6., and at the dinner afterwards (tickets five shillings each) £39. 9. 6.—Disbursements for the same £7. 12. 6. and £1. 5.

Ordered "that a Lantern be hung up in the Hall."

A hundred weight of tow again ordered for the use of the Hospital.

1780. A proposal made by the Board to erect an Isolation Hospital for infectious diseases at the extremity of



the Hospital grounds. But this objected to by the Medical Staff as unsafe, and not adopted.

*October 4th.*—Ordered “that the weekly Board be empowered to treat for the purchase of such part of the land adjoining to the Hospital as they shall think convenient for the same.”

Subscribers to have the right to recommend two Out-patients instead of one.

A report made that for the eight years 1772—1780, *i.e.* to the present date, 2,474 In-patients had been admitted, and 1,940 Out-patients.

Also that the annual subscriptions for this year were £1,025. 17.

1781. A fence wall ordered to be built round the ground on the back part of the Hospital.—Also cross walls to enclose the yards.

*July 21st.*—Ordered “that no pauper from any Infirmary or Workhouse, or any House of Industry in the County of Norfolk or the County of the City of Norwich be admitted an In-patient of this Hospital, as Medical Assistants are provided for them by the respective Guardians.”

*July 28th.*—Ordered “that the words *without a subscriber's recommendation* be added to the order of the last weekly Board respecting Paupers sent from Infirmaries or Houses of Industry, it being apprehended that the said order as it now stands is inconsistent with the general rules of the Hospital.”

The Hospital rules, with the alterations, to be reprinted.

The state of the Well having been taken into consideration, Mr. Shreeve advised that in his opinion, “the only method of preventing the chalk mixing with the water, is to raise it with a Pump.”

“Whereas it appears that Mr. Richard Neve gave to his nephew, Samuel Goddard, in trust for the Hospital a legacy of fifty pounds on condition that his nephew was

considered as a Subscriber of that sum to this Charity ; It is ordered that Mr. S. Goddard be considered as a Subscriber of that sum and have a right to recommend accordingly."

In-patients admitted during the past year—July to July—467 ; Out-patients, 329.

Total receipts, £1,818. Total expenditure, £1,865.

1783. Ordered "that No patients be allowed to do any work in the Wards on their own account, and only such work as they shall be directed to do by the Matron."

To the persons heretofore ineligible for admission as In-patients were now added those "having habitual ulcers in their legs, Cancers not admitting operation, or Dropsies in their last stages."

1784. Ordered "that if any provisions or liquors be brought to any of the Patients, without the direction of their respective Physicians or Surgeons, contrary to the 32nd rule, the same shall be taken away by the Matron and given to the Poor out of the Hospital."

On the advice of the Physicians and Surgeons, a Standing Rule was enacted "that no operation shall be performed in the Wards, except where the patient cannot with ease and convenience be removed into the surgery or operation room."

1785. Ordered "that Posts and Rails be put at each end and in the middle of the Footway in the front of the Hospital."

Ordered "that in future the Assistant-Surgeon be summoned as well as the Principal Surgeon for Saturdays and on operation days."

*May 28th.*—Ordered "that the Hospital gates be shut on Wednesday next, on account of Mr. Decker's ascending in his Balloon from Quantrell's Gardens, and that an assistant be provided for the Porter on that day, to keep the people off as much as possible."

Ordered "that another chest of drawers be made to deposit the Stones taken from the patients that are admitted for that complaint."—In the following week the Surgeons were requested to "provide such a place for the reception of the Stones taken from the patients as they shall think proper, instead of the chest" above mentioned.

A Committee appointed to revise the rules, and also "asked to consider whether it would not be proper that the number of Physicans be the same as at present, notwithstanding the 15th rule."

*October 22nd.*—"A patient in Ward No. 2 was reprimanded by the Board for refusing to attend Divine Service."

The Physicians and Surgeons requested "to take into consideration the Diet, and determine whether the allowance is not too much, as a large quantity of bread and other provisions were found concealed in the several wards upon a search made."

1786. The Physicians and Surgeons being asked to state their opinion as to some drugs offered by a local firm of druggists (in competition with the usual London firm), report that the drugs are "good in quality and reasonable in price; how far the Board may judge it right to encourage the present competition amongst the druggists is left to their consideration."—(Some of these drugs were soon after ordered of the local firm.)

An application made to the Board by the present and some of the past pupils of the Hospital, that a part of the Hospital grounds might be laid out as a garden in which to grow Medicinal plants for their study and instruction. The question was referred to the Medical Staff, who reported "we are of opinion that the appropriation of the Hospital ground for the purpose requested, would interrupt the quiet and retirement of the Patients, and distract the regular conduct of the House."

An estimate to be obtained "of the charges of putting



Rails next the road to prevent horses going over the footpath."

The labels for the Calculi in the new receptable "to be written by Andrew Satchi."

Collection at the Anniversary Sermon and Dinner £163. 15. 7. "Deduct for bad and light money 10s."

Ordered "that Mr. D. be applied to for the sum of sixpence per day for the Board of his apprentice during the time of his continuing in the Hospital." (Considered not to be a real object of charity. One guinea afterwards paid.)

1787. An Electrical Machine ordered for the use of the Hospital. The Physicians and Surgeons having replied to the suggestion to purchase one "We have no objection to an Electrical Machine, provided the patients are not electrified in their Wards, and the Apothecary's time be not taken up for that purpose."

1788. *January 16th.*—A General Board advertised for this day, but postponed in consequence of insufficient attendance. (The same again six months later, when only two Governors attended.)

*January.*—"A general survey of the state of the (Hospital) building, ordered to be made."

Ordered "that the Matron take the opinion of the Faculty about the propriety of washing the Wards once a week." Opinion given, "We recommend to the Board that the Wards should continue to be washed once in every week throughout the year, subject, however, to the discretion of the Matron of the House to defer or omit the same in particular wet or damp weather for any time not exceeding one week."

Patients admonished for having provisions concealed in their boxes.

*June 21st.*—The Hon. Freedom of the City presented to Mr. Edward Rigby, Assistant-Surgeon to the Hospital, "by order of Assembly."



The following note made to the Auditors' Annual Report to the Governors.

"It is earnestly requested that every gentleman would inform himself of the circumstances of the person he recommends, as several have been admitted into the Hospital, of ability, it is believed, to have paid for their cure; whilst others have endeavoured to get admission whose circumstances have been known to be good; and some have made pecuniary offers to the Faculty for their attendance and skill, provided they would not oppose their admission in the Hospital. The injury the Charity must sustain if attempts of this sort are not speedily crushed, is too obvious to be insisted on, not to mention the injustice of breaking in upon the private practice and emoluments of many gentlemen in the profession of Physic and Surgery in the country."

Appended is "A General Abstract of the Accounts of the Hospital from the first commencement of it Oct. 3, 1770, to July 16, 1788,"—published with the Annual Report of the Auditors for 1788—1789 (the Hospital year extending from July to July).

#### RECEIPTS

By Contributions from Oct. 3, 1770, to July 17, 1771,  
£2,830. 3. 6.

Ditto, 1771—2, £2,415. 15. — (July to July.)

Ditto, 1772—3, £1,638. 12. —

Ditto, 1773—4, £1,670. 18. 6.

Ditto, 1774—5, £1,523. 18. —

Ditto, 1775—6, £2,003. 9. 3.

Ditto, 1776—7, £1,247. 16. —

Ditto, 1777—8, £2,170. 17. 6.

Ditto, 1778—9, £1,114. 2. —

Ditto, 1779—80, £1,031. 2. —

RECEIPTS—(*Continued*).

By Contributions from July, 1780, to July, 1781,	£1,107.	5.	1½.
Ditto, 1781—2,	£1,005.	17.	—
Ditto, 1782—3,	£1,350.	19.	—
Ditto, 1783—4,	£1,223.	8.	—
Ditto, 1784—5,	£1,231.	18.	0.
Ditto, 1785—6,	£1,245.	15.	—
Ditto, 1786—7,	£1,142.	8.	—
Ditto, 1787—8,	£1,320.	8.	—
Ditto, 1788—9,	£1,179.	16.	—
Collected at the Anniversary Sermons and Dinners, a sum varying annually from £132 to £258.			
Received by legacies, 1770 to 1788,	£6,873.	17.	6.

## PAYMENTS—1770 to 1788.

Expended on the building	...	...	£10,763.	12.	5.
Furniture, linen, &c.	...	...	£2,010.	12.	9.
Drugs, Instruments, &c., &c.	...	...	£2,861.	13.	6½.
Housekeeping (exclusive of beer), Wages, Insurance on the Hospital and Fur- niture, the use of the Pump opposite the Hospital, &c., &c.	...	...	£18,288.	7.	7½.
Beer	...	...	£1,271.	8.	6.
To 17 years' Ground Rent on which the Hospital is built...	...	...	£102.	—	—
To 5½ years' Annuity to Mr. Wm. Cham- berlayne, deceased, to April 5, 1781, for £250 foreign coin given to the Hospital for an Annuity during his own and his mother's life	...	...	£55.	—	—
To £5,250 in the three per cents. reduced			£5,865.	6.	10½.
To an Electrical Machine and Apparatus &c., &c., &c.			£13.	6.	—
Leaving a Balance in favour of the Hospital for these years of	£757	2.	6¼.		

1789. Ordered "that the state of the cesspools be referred to the consideration of the Physicians and Surgeons."

1790. *March 13th.*—"The sum of fourteen shillings was this day received for subsistence of John Sharpe, private soldier, for 28 days."

*April 19th.*—The present supply of Water to the Hospital being insufficient, an advertisement to be inserted in the next Bury and Norwich papers thus, "Any persons who are willing to offer plans and proposals (for a better method) are desired to send them sealed to the Hospital on or before the 15th May next." (A new engine and pump afterwards provided.)

Mr. Maltby, Surgeon to the Hospital, died. (19 years' service.)

Three candidates for the office of Assistant-Surgeon, Mr. Stephen Aldhouse, Mr. Edward Colman, and Mr. James Keymer.

*May 15th.*—Mr. Edward Rigby, Assistant-Surgeon, elected full Surgeon.

Mr. Edward Colman elected Assistant-Surgeon.

The 21st rule (governing the election of Medical Officers) again slightly altered; and the following addition made to the 23rd rule; the Ballot shall be conducted by each Governor dropping the paper containing the printed name of the candidate for whom he votes into the ballot-box, and then destroying the remaining name or names. At the conclusion of the Ballot, the two Governors selected shall cast up the names and declare the successful candidate. (Personal Voting.)

Dr. John Murray, Physician to the Hospital, resigned. (18 years' service.)\*

Dr. Richard Lubbock elected Physician.

\* He died Sept. 26, 1792, aged 71 years. He was the founder of the 'Norwich Scots Society,' and was buried in a tomb, recently restored, in the Churchyard of Wells, Norfolk.

1791. Ordered "that the Matron do procure a roll of hempen cloth for sore legs."

Tenders for coals to be advertised for.

The recent machinery for raising the water having proved unsatisfactory, a New Machine to be erected.

The Earl of Orford, President of the Hospital, died. (20 years of office.)

1792. Ordered "that in future no Tradesman be employed to serve this Charity until one year after he has paid his first subscription, unless it be in consequence of public advertisement, according to rule 30."

The Marquis Townshend, Lord Lieutenant, elected President.

Ordered "that the Physicians and Surgeons be requested to re-consider the present diet of the Hospital, and to examine how it has happened that the common diet has been totally neglected." (The Hospital dietary subsequently altered by the staff.)

Ordered "that the Board requests the Physicians and Surgeons will not consider Porter as part of the diet of the House, but will order it only to such persons for whom it shall appear necessary as Medicine."

A further suggested improvement to the Machinery of the Water-wheel to be tried.

1793. At a General Quarterly Board held on July 17, 1793, only one Governor was present. The business was therefore postponed until the next General Board.

Dr. John Beevor, Physician to the Hospital, resigned. (21 years' service. He died in 1815.)

Mr. Alderson, Surgeon to the Hospital, resigned. (Service, 6 years as Assistant-Surgeon, and 16 years full Surgeon; total, 22 years.)

Dr. Alderson, late Surgeon, elected Physician.

Mr. P. M. Martineau, Assistant-Surgeon, elected full Surgeon.



Mr. Stephen Aldhouse elected Assistant-Surgeon.

The rules and orders of the Hospital (again) revised.

1794. A further effort made to raise the water from the well by a satisfactory method.

1796. Mr. Athill, Assistant-Surgeon, resigned. (18 years' service.)

Mr. William Bond elected Assistant-Surgeon.

"The expense of *Porter* this year amounting to sixty-one pounds and upwards, and the Wine to not less than thirty pounds at the present price, the Board submit to the Physicians and Surgeons whether some considerable saving may not be made in those two articles of expense and request their opinion thereon."

The Cabinet containing the urinary Calculi having long been full, the Staff requested to order another to receive the remainder, which now amount to 96.

1797. *D. S.* having been admitted a Patient for a casualty, ordered "that he be accountable for three guineas to the Surgeon for his cure, and one shilling per day for his subsistence during his continuance in the Hospital."

Ordered "that the Physicians and Surgeons be requested to take into consideration the propriety of dissecting Bodies at the Hospital removed thither for that purpose."

Ordered "that no malefactors shall be brought to the Hospital for dissection without the written consent of the Majority of the Physicians and Surgeons of this Hospital, such written consent to be laid before the next weekly Board, and entered amongst the orders of that Board."

1798. Ordered "that a letter be sent to the Commissioners of the Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen, with the list of the names of the Seamen, and the time they were in the

Hospital, in order that the expences incurred may be repaid agreeable to the Commissioners' letter of the 3rd January last."

1800. Three Trustees appointed, in whose names the Hospital monies invested in the Public Funds should be vested.

The question of having the Hospital supplied with river water by the proprietors of the Norwich Water-Works considered.

*December 13th.*—Ordered "that in compliance with His Majesty's Proclamation exhorting to an economical use of bread, a score of potatoes be purchased, and that the Matron be directed to make use of them as a substitute for bread at dinner, both in the Wards and in the Household Department of the Hospital."

*December 27th.*—Ordered "that rice be substituted in the broth for the patients' supper once or twice in the week instead of bread, the same having been approved of by the Physicians and Surgeons."

1801. Ordered, for confirmation by next General Board, "that the 51st rule be altered so as to run thus, 'that those patients discharged who have received important cures, be directed by the Chairman of the weekly Board to return public thanks at their respective places of worship, and that in any extraordinary cure the nature of the case, when proper, may be specified.'"

Ordered "that a list of New Subscribers and Benefactors to the Hospital be inserted in both the Norwich Newspapers every three months."

1802. Ordered "that a new building be erected for Drying-room and Laundry; also a small lean-to building for a Still-room; also that the Elaboratory be converted into a Ward, and the Cold Bath-room into a Lodging-room for

the Porter.”—A little later it was ordered “that the new building should consist of two small Wards, with Drying-room over them.”

Rule 50 proposed to be altered to the following, “That all patients be discharged at the end of two months after their admission, unless the Physicians and Surgeons, on consultation monthly, certify to the weekly Board that there is a probability of their being cured or receiving considerable relief”;—(but this recommendation not carried into effect).

Ordered “that the two Nurses’ wages be increased from seven guineas to eight pounds,—and the seven Nurses’ wages be increased from six guineas to seven pounds. And that the above increase of their wages be applied to a fund for the relief of those Nurses who from age and infirmity may be incapable of continuing in their services in the Hospital, at the discretion of the Governors of the same.”

The receipts from the Anniversary Service and Dinner amounted to £208. 18. 2½. (of which 9s. was bad silver).

Mr. Donne resigned his office of Surgeon to the Hospital. (31 years’ service.)

1803. Mr. Edward Colman and Mr. William Bond (Assistant-Surgeons) candidates for the office of full Surgeon. Mr. Colman elected.

Mr. Robert Fellowes\* resigned the office of Treasurer of the Hospital, which he had held for 27 years. Mr. Thomas Blofeld elected his successor.

Dr. Donne presented to the Hospital Chirurgical Instruments, the property of his late Father (one of the Surgeons to the Hospital).

The Physicians and Surgeons requested by the weekly Board to “re-consider whether in future they will not think one Assistant-Surgeon sufficient, and whether in case of a

\* Elected M.P. for Norwich, 1802. Hon. Freeman of the City of Norwich, 1805.



vacancy among the principal Surgeons, it would not be more advantageous to the interest of the Hospital to have the election open to the city at large.”—To this the Physicians and Surgeons replied “that they beg to refer the General Board to the sentiments delivered by them in their recommendation dated 14th January, 1778, which it is their opinion should now be confirmed and adopted”; namely, that there should be only one Assistant-Surgeon (see 1827 and other years).

Ordered “that B. O., a patient, be removed from the Hospital, in consequence of having, from the Surgeon’s report, an infectious fever. And that his mother be allowed half a guinea a week during his illness.”

Ordered by the General Board, the following shall be rule 15, “That the Physicians and Surgeons shall be appointed by the General Board. That the number of Physicians shall not exceed four, nor of Surgeons three. And that there shall be an Assistant-Surgeon, who shall also be elected by the General Board. That whenever one Surgeon cannot attend, he shall engage one of the Surgeons of the Hospital or the Assistant-Surgeon to attend in his room.”—The following words being left out of rule 21, “No one shall be Surgeon in this Hospital who has not previously been Assistant-Surgeon in it.” But these alterations not to be acted upon till the present two Assistant-Surgeons have succeeded to be principal Surgeons.

Mr. Edward Rigby, Surgeon to the Hospital, elected Sheriff of Norwich.

1804. Ordered by the General Board, “that the present Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk, and of the City and County of Norwich, be requested to be President of this Charity, and that the like request be made to every future Lord Lieutenant.”

Ordered “that the Clergy of Norwich be requested in monthly rotation to attend the Hospital, and minister to the



patients at a convenient hour, and that every clergyman who shall engage to attend a month shall be entitled to recommend patients as a subscriber of two guineas for that year."

The anniversary collection amounted to £208. 11. 9., of which 18s. was in base coin. (Next year £1. 3. — was base coin.)

Dr. Hooke, Physician to the Hospital, died. (33 years' service.)

Dr. Warner Wright elected Physician.

1805. The Medical Staff asked by the weekly Board "whether three Physicians will not be sufficient to execute the business of the Hospital as well as three Surgeons." They replied unanimously, we "are of opinion that three Physicians are fully competent to do the business of this Hospital." At the following General Board it was ordered, "that the number of Physicians to this Hospital upon any future vacancy be limited to three."

Ordered "that the Salary of the Secretary in future be thirty pounds a year."—Also that "of the Matron thirty pounds a year."

A legacy of two hundred pounds to the Hospital on condition that it will "admit one Indoor patient at a time from the parish of Wighton, or the parishes that belong to the school,"—declined by the weekly Board, "as being contrary to the universal practice of the Hospital to receive legacies on such terms."

Dr. John Manning resigned. His place not filled up. (33 years' service.)\*

Ordered "that 9d. per day be received for the subsistence of a soldier of the 18th Light Dragoons, an In-patient, his clear daily pay being one shilling and threepence."

\* In 1768, four years previous to his connection with the Hospital, he was elected an Hon. Freeman of the City of Norwich.

Another Nurse pensioned.

Mr. Edward Rigby, Surgeon to the Hospital, elected Mayor of Norwich.

1806. Anniversary Collection, Church and Dinner, £230.  
10. 6. Sermon preached at St. Peter Mancroft Church, the Cathedral being under repair.

Various clergymen attend the Hospital patients in monthly rotation.

1807. Only one Governor attended at the January Quarterly Meeting of Governors. Meeting adjourned.

Patients continue to be admitted and discharged by the weekly Board.

Lord Townshend, President of the Hospital, died. (15 years President.)

1808. Wages of Nurses raised from seven to nine pounds, and from eight to ten pounds, respectively,—with the proportionate deduction for the Nurses' Fund.

Dr. Richard Lubbock died, aged 49. (18 years' service.)

Dr. Henry Reeve elected Physician.

Mr. William Asheton Harbord (afterwards Lord Suffield), Lord Lieutenant, elected President.

1810. A new Secretary and a new Matron elected by the *General* Board.

Permission given to lend the drums belonging to the Hospital for the use of the Musical Festival at Cambridge. (These had been frequently borrowed of the Hospital for local musical entertainments.)

1811. A galvanic battery purchased for the medical purposes of the Hospital, on the recommendation of Drs. Alderson, Wright, and Reeve, and Mr. Rigby.

Coals supplied to the Hospital at 42s. per chaldron.

Now, and for some years past, the proceedings of the previous weekly Board *viséd* and signed by a Governor.

*December 28th.*—£171. 6. 6. paid for Beer for one year.

1812. The question of superannuation of Medical Officers considered, but no rules on the subject now made.

Mr. Colman, Surgeon, died. (22 years' service, 13 years as Assistant, and 9 years as full Surgeon.)

Mr. Bond elected full Surgeon.

Mr. William Dalrymple elected Assistant-Surgeon.

1813. In reply to the following letter addressed to the Medical Staff, four of them (two Physicians and two Surgeons) answered in the negative, and two (one Physician and one Surgeon) in the affirmative. No action was taken.

“The weekly Board having understood that inconveniences have been experienced in this and other Hospitals from the Surgeons continuing the office when through want of health or other circumstances they have been less able to attend to the more active duties of it, beg leave to suggest to the Medical Board whether it would not be of advantage to the Hospital to have the power of appointing a Consulting Surgeon, as was proposed at the establishment of the Hospital, and that any one of the Surgeons may be appointed to this office, provided he accedes to that change in his situation.”

Ordered that the present fund for the relief of infirm and decayed Nurses being insufficient, “that 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* week be allowed to A. H. (from the Hospital funds), who has served with credit as a Nurse ten years in the Hospital, and is now unable to continue her services, being lame from a disease in the hip. The parish of ——— agreeing at the same time to pay 2*s.* *per* week.”

It having been proposed to burn bricks in a field contiguous to the Hospital, the Medical Staff, upon being appealed to,



expressed the opinion that "the burning of bricks in the field adjoining to the Hospital will be injurious to the patients and will be a nuisance which ought to be resisted."

1814. Dr. Reeve, Physician to the Hospital, died. (6 years' service.)

Dr. Rigby resigned his Surgeoncy (Assistant-Surgeon 19 years, full 24 years), and was elected Physician to the Hospital.

Mr. Dalrymple elected full Surgeon.

Mr. Page Nicol Scott elected Assistant-Surgeon.

One shilling and sixpence *per* week allowed to a Nurse who had served nine years in the Hospital and was unable to continue her services on account of age (74). In 1821 another shilling a week added.

"It being difficult to procure Nurses for the Hospital, ordered that the sum of one pound *per* annum be added to the wages of each of them for the future."

1817. Mr. Thomas Blofeld, Hon. Treasurer, died (after 14 years' service).

Rev. Robert Churchman Long appointed Honorary Treasurer.

1819. Ordered "that the thanks of this (weekly) Board be given to the Rev. Mr. Chapman for the laborious and useful record of the Stone patients which he has drawn up and this day presented to the Hospital."

Mr. Page Nicol Scott, Assistant-Surgeon, resigned. (5 years' service.)

Mr. Thomas Martineau elected Assistant-Surgeon.

1820. A Special General Board summoned to consider the state of the Finances of the Hospital. And afterwards the following appeal issued to the public by the weekly Board.



“It appears from the annual receipts and disbursements for the last 25 years that the latter had always exceeded the former to a considerable amount, and that recourse was obliged to be had to Benefactions and Legacies received during the year in order to make up the deficiency, that from the increased expenses of the times so large has been the demand on benefactions and legacies, that the greatest fears are entertained that even this part of its revenue will not in future be able to defray them.” . . . And the Board “trust that the present appeal to the public will be the means of a progressive augmentation of the benefactions and annual subscriptions.”

Resolved at a General Board that the following alteration be made in rule 23. “That all elections for the vacant office of Treasurer, Physician, Surgeon, Assistant-Surgeon, Apothecary, Secretary, or Matron, if contested, be by ballot, and that a majority of the Governors present do decide such elections.”—In 1821 the words “a majority of votes” inserted instead of “a majority of the Governors present”; and before an election it was notified that a single ballot will decide the election.

Resolved, that information be obtained from “the Hospital at Derby relative to the system of Baths, both of those for the use of the patients, and of those for the use of the public.”

1821. Dr. Alderson, Physician to the Hospital, retired. (40 years' service. 6 years Assistant-Surgeon; 16 years full Surgeon; and 28 years Physician.) Died 1825, aged 82 years.\*

\* Dr. Alderson was a member of the distinguished Norwich family, which also includes Mr. Robert Alderson, Recorder of Norwich, 1826; Sir Edward Hall Alderson, Baron of the Exchequer, 1834; Mrs. Opie; Sir James Alderson, Treasurer and President of the London College of Physicians; and the late Marchioness of Salisbury.

Dr. Lewis Evans elected Physician.

Dr. Rigby died. (7 years' service as Physician, in addition to 43 years as assistant and full Surgeon; total service 50 years.)

Dr. John Yelloly elected Physician (against Dr. R. Reeve and Dr. Sims).

Ordered "that the proposals of the Proprietors of the New Mills and Water-works for supplying the Hospital with River Water at Ten Guineas *per* year, with the power of recommending patients as an Annual Subscriber of two Guineas—be accepted," the Hospital paying for the necessary pipes.

The Apothecary (instead of the Matron) to see "that the Pupils do not stay in the House after their business is finished."

Lord Suffield, President of the Hospital, died. (Elected 1808.)

A semi-circular railing to be prepared, "to be fixed occasionally on the floor of the operation room, to prevent a pressure upon the operator."

The Hon. John Wodehouse, Lord Lieutenant, elected President of the Hospital, in the room of Lord Suffield, deceased. (Became Baron Wodehouse in 1834.)\*

The 60th rule altered to the following effect, "That the Physicians and principal Surgeons be allowed to take pupils, but that no such pupil shall be permitted to prescribe in any case, or perform any operation, but that the Surgeons' pupils shall have liberty to dress the patients, under the direction of their respective masters, and that such patients be dressed by twelve o'clock."

"Four double inclined planes for fractures to be procured."

1822. Question referred to the Medical Staff whether it was necessary to heat the Warm Bath three times a week instead of twice as hitherto. Answer, the Medical Officers

\* Made Hon. Freeman of the City of Norwich, 1823.

beg to report "that they consider it as highly important that there should be ready means of employing the Warm Bath more frequently than twice in the week, and for this purpose they would recommend that two Slipper Baths, one for each side of the House, should be forthwith procured."

Revised rules of the Hospital ordered to be printed.

A piece of land on the north side of the Hospital purchased from Mr. Brownfield for the sum of £150.

New Trustees of the Hospital grounds appointed.

The collections at the Autumn Anniversary gradually diminishing. This year less than £100 collected, whilst the expenses were £70. 5. —, therefore 35th rule to be altered.

Mr. Thomas Martineau, Assistant-Surgeon, resigned on account of ill-health. (4 years' service.)

Mr. John Green Cross elected Assistant-Surgeon. (More than five hundred Governors attended and voted. He had as opponent Mr. Arthur Browne.)

Ordered "that patients be provided with trusses, when thought necessary by the Surgeon."

Resolved "that notice, in future, be given (by the Apothecary) to one of the Coroners of the City and County of Norwich, when any case may occur in the Hospital requiring an Inquest, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Coroner."

The Cabinet for urinary Calculi to be again enlarged.

The Anniversary Musical Services or Oratorios at the Cathedral having become of very trifling pecuniary benefit to the Hospital, a proposition made that a Musical Festival on a far larger scale should be held in 1824, the Hospital to be guaranteed from loss from the experiment, by its friends.—

A committee subsequently appointed; and a General Board decided to carry this into effect.

Resolved, that application be made "to the Corporation at their next Assembly for the use of St. Andrew's Hall, and for leave to erect an Organ at the west end."



1823. The Father of a lad whose leg was amputated having applied to have the limb restored to him, the Medical Staff replied "that the usage of this and every other Hospital is to examine limbs which have been amputated. These limbs are afterwards buried in a decorous manner . . . . and this has been carefully done in the present instance."

"Plumbers and Glaziers who are Governors, to be employed in their turns, in the same manner as the other tradesmen are."

1824. A Subscription of thirty guineas at one time required to entitle a person to become a Governor for life instead of twenty guineas as heretofore.

A hundred guineas contributed by the Norwich Corporation towards the expenses of the proposed Musical Festival.

The first Grand Musical Festival held on three days of September of this year; the Duke of Sussex being present. Its success very great, £2,399 10. 10. being received from it by the Hospital. (So great an event was this Musical success considered, that a large and handsome medal was struck in commemoration of it. One of these still in the possession of the Hospital. A piece of plate, voted to Mr. Edward Taylor for his services in connection with it, and he also made a Life Governor.)

Another Musical Festival to be held after three years, and triennially afterwards.

1825. The drying rooms over the two small wards converted into wards, and a new Laundry and drying room ordered to be built.

Dr. James Alderson, late Physician to the Hospital, died, aged 82 years. (He retired in 1821.)

1826. 3rd rule altered to stand thus, "That any corporation or firm who shall subscribe thirty guineas at one time



shall have the power of nominating one individual only of their corporation or firm as a life Governor of the Hospital for every thirty guineas so subscribed, but no further nomination for such subscription shall afterwards take place."

Twenty pounds a year to be paid for shaving the patients twice a week.

The wages of a Nurse of five years' standing to be advanced from £10. 4. — to £11. 4. —.

Mr. Bond, Surgeon, died. (30 years' service ; 16 years as Assistant-Surgeon, and 14 years as full Surgeon.)

Mr. J. G. Cross elected full Surgeon.

Mr. Arthur Browne elected as Assistant-Surgeon.

Ordered "that no beer be allowed henceforward to tradesmen or to the servants of tradesmen employed for the Hospital,"—also "that any nurse selling beer to any of the patients be immediately discharged."

1827. Mr. Arthur Browne died (elected last year).

Mr. Henry Carter elected Assistant-Surgeon.

A Nurse discharged for "taking fees, receiving improper food and ministering the same to the patients, allowing cards to be played, and pipes to be smoked in the Ward."

The wages of the Nurses increased to £12 *per annum*, with the addition of another £1 after five years', and of a further £1 after eight years' service.

The Medical Staff being again asked their opinion as to the desirability of increasing the number of Assistant-Surgeons, replied in the negative. And a proposition made at the next General Board to increase the number from one to three, negatived.

A second Triennial Musical Festival held in St. Andrew's Hall. Received by the Hospital from it, £1,672. 12. 1. A decision come to, to hold a Musical Festival in future every three years.

Ordered "that a row of Lime trees be planted on the North side of the Hospital ground, by Crook's place."

Ordered that the thanks of the (weekly) Board "be given to John Cross, Esqre., for the excellent letters lately published by him on the subject of additional Assistant-Surgeons."

Assistant-Surgeons as well as the Surgeons "to be Governors during their attendance upon the Hospital."

1828. Mr. P. M. Martineau resigned his Surgeoncy, and was appointed Honorary Consulting Surgeon, at the written request of his colleagues. (16 years Assistant-Surgeon, and 35 years full Surgeon ; *i.e.*, 51 years' service in all).

Mr. Carter elected full Surgeon.

Rules of the Hospital again revised and printed.

Ordered, by the Board of Management, "that no question on which a debate may arise (except on urgent business) be brought forward without a week's previous notice."

Ordered "that a patient late in the Hospital and now in custody on a charge of taking away a shirt belonging to the Hospital be prosecuted."—Also for stealing two small sums of money. (The three bills preferred thrown out by the Grand Jury.)

Mr. J. G. Johnson, Mr. B. H. Norgate, and Mr. Robert Hull, candidates for the vacant office of Assistant-Surgeon. Mr. Benjamin Henry Norgate elected, 429 Governors attending and voting.

1829. The Medical Staff proposed to the weekly Board, "that in consequence of the heavy pressure of Erysipelous inflammation which has been acting during a considerable period on several surgical patients in the Hospital, the Physicians and Surgeons submit to the consideration of the weekly Board the propriety of applying temporarily the Operation room for the purpose of receiving such cases occurring in male subjects for treatment during the

continuance of the disorder in the House.”—“That it be also recommended to the weekly Board to take into their early consideration the propriety of making such addition to the Hospital as may admit the cleansing and occasional purification of the Wards, without the necessity of diminishing the accommodation of the House, or of having recourse to such arrangements as that which the present circumstances of the Hospital urgently call for.”

The first of the above propositions agreed to. On the second,

A proposal made by Rev. S. Titlow and Mr. John Cross to consider “the propriety of making such addition to the Hospital as may admit of the cleansing and occasional purification of the Wards without the necessity of diminishing the accommodation of the House.”—A Committee appointed, but the question postponed.

Ordered “that the Chair (at the weekly Board) be taken in future half after eleven o’clock, when the admission and discharge of patients and other routine business shall be transacted, and the minutes of the last meeting be read over at 12 o’clock, after which the general business of the Board shall be proceeded with.”

The body of a Murderer executed at the City Gaol given by the Judge of Assize to the Surgeons of the Hospital for dissection.\*

1830. Ordered, by the weekly Board, “that the Apothecary, as soon as possible after the notification by the Physicians or Surgeons on the Tuesday of the intended discharge of patients on the following Saturday, do inquire as to the means of their return home; and if he should think it necessary, direct the Secretary to apply to the friends of the party or to the parish officers, according to the

\* It is needless to say that No practice of this kind has existed here for a great number of years past.



circumstances of the case, for a proper means of removal, and that no patient leave the Hospital without the particular inspection of the Apothecary on the morning of discharge, and without the approbation of the means of removal."

Thanks ordered to be given to Dr. Yelloly for his "Analysis of the Calculi contained in the Cabinet of this Institution."—(See Museum.)

A paper by Dr. Yelloly, "On the tendency to calculous diseases" was afterwards printed in the transactions of the Royal Society. And consequent upon this and in accordance with a request made, copies of the Hospital Registers were granted to the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge, for statistical purposes.

In answer to a protest from local druggists, the Medical Staff report to the Board that in their opinion "it is not advisable to alter the present arrangements of obtaining drugs chiefly from the Metropolis."

Ordered "that a proof print of the late Philip Meadows Martineau, Esqre., be procured, and hung up in the Hospital."

An application from the Institution for the Indigent Blind, from the Eye Infirmary, and from the Norwich Dispensary, to share in the profits of the forthcoming Musical Festival declined; But their claims in regard to future Festivals to be considered hereafter. At a General Board held in October, it was decided to appropriate one fourth of any profits which may result from the Festival in 1833 to these or other local charities.

Mr. Carter, Surgeon, died. (Three years' service; one as Assistant-Surgeon, and two as full Surgeon.)

Mr. Norgate elected Surgeon.

Mr. John Godwin Johnson elected Assistant-Surgeon. (Mr. W. P. Nichols also a Candidate. Votes 279, against 189.—468 Governors present and voting.)

Proposal from the Medical Staff for the North wall of the Hospital grounds to be elevated "sufficiently to conceal the



line of windows now apparent from the lower part of the Hospital." Not agreed to.

*M. A. D.*, a patient in the Hospital, ordered "to be sent home in a Post Chaise," for safety of conveyance.

*September.*—The third triennial Musical Festival held. Received by Hospital £535. 13. 5., less expenses of Choral Society, &c.

Resolved that in future "the expenses of the Choral Society shall form a direct charge upon the receipts of each Festival."

1831. Resolved by the General Board of January "that all Governors of the Hospital shall in future be allowed to vote by proxy for the election of Treasurer, Physician, Surgeon, Assistant-Surgeon, Apothecary, Secretary, or Matron,"—but this not confirmed by the General Board of April.

Resolved by the General Board (July) "that all Lady Governors be allowed to vote at any of the above elections by proxy, each such voter stating the name of the Candidate for whom she votes in her own handwriting." (See 1835.)

Coals reduced in price to 26s. per chaldron.

Mr. Edward Copeman elected Apothecary to the Hospital (afterwards Dr. Copeman, and one of the Physicians of the Hospital).

1832. Dr. Yelloly resigned, on going to live at Woodton Hall. (11 years' service.)

Dr. Edward Lubbock elected a Physician.

The weekly Board ordered to "examine the list of patients who have been in the House more than two months."

Ordered, on the recommendation of the Surgeons, that "a sett of Lithotrity instruments of the expense of twenty-two guineas be procured from Mr. Weiss, for the use of the Hospital."

A consulting room added to the Operating Theatre.

1833. The usual triennial Musical Festival to be held this year, and a fourth part of the profits to be equally divided among the three charities previously mentioned. Festival held accordingly. Receipts £36.

Two or three gas-lamps ordered to be affixed at the entrance to the Hospital, at an annual cost of £5. 5. each.

Coals tendered for at twenty-two shillings *per* ton.

1834. A Surgeons' pupils' registration book ordered to be kept by the Apothecary, containing the name, age, date of admission, term (not less than 12 months) for which proposed to enter, and the name of the Surgeon under whom he desires to be placed.

George Samuel Kett, Esqre., elected Honorary Treasurer to the Hospital, in the room of the Rev. R. C. Long resigned (17 years of office).

One of Heurteloup's Operating Tables procured for the use of the Hospital.

Ordered "that the Consulting room be added to the Operation room by means of an Arch and Folding-doors, for the purpose of rendering the latter more convenient for the performance of divine service." (The above idea carried out, but the plans afterwards slightly modified.)

Ordered that A. B., "a patient, be discharged in consequence of his having robbed two patients of money whilst they were asleep. But the Board being willing to hope that the offense may be attributed to the peculiar state of mind arising from his recent disease, do not deem it advisable under the circumstances to resort to legal proceedings in the case."

A Hydrostatic bed presented to the Hospital.

The Tract, by Bishop Gibson, usually given to the patients upon their discharge to be changed. (A *Homily* on *Repentance* afterwards selected; and later still, "An Address to a person recovered from Sickness.")

Resolved "that the names of Governors willing to attend as Weekly Visitors be entered in a Book, with the number of

times each would be willing to attend." (This in consequence of an apparent disinclination of many Governors so to attend.)

1835. Resolved "that *all* Governors be allowed to vote by proxy at the election of Hospital officers, in the same manner as Ladies are now allowed to vote."

Dr. Ash granted permission to copy the plan of the Hospital for the guidance of those contemplating the establishment of a similar Institution in Ipswich.

The Matron directed to furnish the Wards with cups and saucers.

Glass doors ordered for the Cabinet containing the urinary Calculi, for their better exhibition, at a cost of £49.

John Greene Crosse, Esqre., one of the Surgeons of this Hospital, having presented a copy of his "Treatise on the formation, constituents, and extraction of the urinary Calculus,"—Ordered "that this very valuable work be placed with the other Medical works belonging to the Hospital, and that the thanks of the weekly Board be given to Mr. Crosse for presenting the same."

1836. Resolved "that the profits of the ensuing Musical Festival be appropriated as follows," vizt., One third part to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; one third part to the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital (just established); and the remaining third part in equal proportions between the Blind Hospital, the Norwich Dispensary, and the Eye Infirmary.

The expenses of the Festival exceeded the receipts by the sum of £231. 5. 10.

1837. Ordered "that no Tradesman's bill should exceed five pounds in any repair called for on a sudden emergency without a special order from the Board."

Permission granted to use "the Oratorio of the Messiah, the Drums, Orchestra, Music Stands, Scores, and Instruments



belonging to the Hospital," for a Concert, upon an undertaking that the same should be returned undamaged.

Ordered that the patients be admitted on Friday, June 30th, instead of Saturday, July 1st, "in the event of Saturday being the day of the funeral of His late Majesty King William the Fourth."

Tenders for the supply of goods and provisions to the Hospital continued to be for three months only.

Large repairs required for the Hospital building, "from the very inferior materials used and the improper manner" in which some of it was built.

An engraving of the late Dr. Rigby presented to the Hospital.

An influential Committee appointed to enquire into the pecuniary condition of the Hospital, and the yearly deficiency in its income as compared with its expenditure. This estimated at from £1,000 to £1,500, besides absorbing all Benefactions. An appeal made to the County and City, through the Bishop and Clergy, and other Ministers. This sufficiently responded to.

1838. Resolved by a General Board, "that a triennial collection be made in behalf of this Hospital," with a short statement of the Finances for the past three years.

A Financial Committee appointed to promote the public appeal in every part of the County and district.

Resolved "that in future two thirds of every Life Subscription (20 out of 30 guineas) be set apart as a distinct fund, to be called 'the Life Governors' Fund.'"

Resolved "that full accounts of the Capital, Income, and Expenditure of the Hospital be published annually."

The Surgeons relinquished to the Hospital one half of the fees received for pupils (in aid of its deficient funds).

Ordered "that a book be procured in which shall be entered the list of patients who have been in the House more than two months, and that the complaint of each patient shall be set against his name."



Ordered "that the medical gentlemen be requested to give their attention to the system pursued with regard to the admission, management, and dismissal of the Out-patients, and report to a subsequent weekly Board."

Rev. John Holmes elected a Trustee in the room of the Rev. John Fellowes, deceased.

Resolved "that a *House Committee* be appointed annually, to consist of the Treasurer and Eight Governors; to meet once a month,—three members being a *quorum*; to superintend all matters relating to the finances of the Hospital; and no payments to be made, repairs effected, or goods furnished without their Order. The Committee to be subject to the powers now vested in the General Board. (A House Committee was appointed in 1773, but this had long lapsed.)

The Accounts of the last Musical Festival having been submitted, showing receipts £6,104. 2. 7., and outgoings £6,335. 8. 5., leaving a deficiency of £231. 5. 10. The General Board decided "that in future no part of the funds of the Hospital should be used for any purpose connected with a Musical Festival."—Later, the Guarantors were called upon for the deficiency.

The number of Casualties (Out-door and Indoor patients) for the year 1836, reported to be 237.

The Medical Staff reported that they considered that there was need of more strict supervision of the admission of Out-patients. And they also recommended that on the first Tuesday in every month "the Apothecary should lay upon the table of the Physicians' room a list of such Out-patients as have been two months or upwards on the Books."—Out-patients of four months' standing to be discharged unless otherwise specially directed by their Medical Attendant.

Resolved that the In-patients to be admitted (after examination by the Physician or Surgeon) "come before the weekly Board in the same manner as the Out-patients."

The House Committee desired the Matron to procure the Tea for the Hospital, at 5s. and 6s. *per* pound.

The Norwich Court of Guardians voted £25 as a benefaction to the Hospital.

The Guardian of the parish of Dickleburgh engaged to be responsible for the payment of 3s. 6d. weekly whilst A. C. remained an In-patient of the Hospital.

The sum of £26. 5. paid over to the Hospital by one of the Surgeons, as a Moiety of one pupil's fee.

1839. Mr. Dalrymple resigned his office of Surgeon (27 years' service—2 as Assistant, and 25 as full Surgeon), and was appointed Honorary Consulting Surgeon.

Mr. Johnson, Assistant-Surgeon, elected full Surgeon.

Mr. Archibald Dalrymple elected Assistant-Surgeon.

Coals contracted for at 19s. 6d. per ton.

Dr. Yelloly (now of Woodton Hall) requested to complete the Analysis of the Urinary Calculi, which he agreed to do.

Fifty guineas paid by a new Surgeon's pupil on entrance for three years' attendance, and half of this fee paid over to the Hospital, as by arrangement.

*October 19th*—£200 received from the Committee of the late Musical Festival.

The House Committee reported "on the duties of the Assistant-Surgeon" to the General Board:—

"It appears that when the Hospital was first established, three Ass<sup>t</sup>-Surgeons were appointed. After several years' experience of the inconvenience of this arrangement, it was enacted that there should be only one Ass<sup>t</sup>-Surgeon. In the year 1827 a proposition was made to revert to the old system, but this was negatived by a majority of the Governors."

In 1735 "it was ordered that the Assistant as well as the principal Surgeons should be summoned to consultations, and also to receive patients on Saturdays. But it was not until a much more recent period that they were allowed to give an opinion at consultations."

The duties of the Assistant-Surgeon were specified by this Committee as follows:—

1. To attend at consultations, when his opinion is of equal weight with that of a Surgeon.

2. To attend and assist at all operations, but he is never allowed to perform any capital operation.

3. To take the ordinary charge of patients in the absence of either of the Surgeons, if requested to do so by him, but should an operation become necessary, it is performed by one of the remaining Surgeons.

4. To assist at, or perform *p.m.* examinations.

5. To attend on Saturdays for the purpose of taking in patients in the absence of the Surgeon of the week. He is also summoned to all cases of accident.

The Committee recommended :—

1. That in case of the absence of either of the Surgeons, the Assistant-Surgeon shall fulfil all the duties which would have devolved upon such Surgeon until his return (including operating).

2. That when a vacancy occurs in the office of Surgeon, the Asst<sup>t</sup>-Surgeon shall perform all the duties of the vacant office until it is filled up.

These recommendations were adopted by the following general Board (of January, 1840).

1840. A proposal to appoint a permanent Chaplain to the Hospital with a salary made, and withdrawn.

Dr. Warner Wright resigned his office of Physician (35 years' service), and was appointed Honorary Consulting Physician.

Dr. Robert Hull elected Physician. (Dr. James Borrett also a Candidate.)

The Bristol Infirmary wrote to enquire: 1, as to the number of Leeches consumed yearly in the Hospital, and their cost; and 2, as to whether a regular Cupper was appointed, and how paid. And also, if no regular Cupper was appointed, by whom is Cupping performed?

Resolved by the General Board "that the practice of



requiring the Patients seeking admission to appear before the Weekly Board be forthwith abolished.”

The Corporation of Guardians presented a second donation of twenty-five pounds to the Hospital.

The first water-closets introduced for the male wards, “a cast iron basin to be placed under each seat, with a cock to turn on water from a cistern to be erected over the uppermost privies.”

The Hospital rules revised, and ordered to be printed.

1841. The Norwich Guardians presented a third donation of twenty-five pounds. (Also in subsequent years.)

New stoves in wards 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8 to be erected,—“to remedy the inconvenience of the extreme cold felt in winter.” (Cost of six stoves about £105.)

1842. Dr. Yelloly (late Physician to the Hospital) died, having resigned in 1832.

Mr. Thomas William Crosse entered as a Dresser under his Father, Mr. J. G. Crosse, for three years; and half of his pupil's fee, namely, £26. 5., paid to the Hospital (as of other pupils).

Some of the Hospital surgical instruments being missing, ordered that a catalogue of them be made and affixed to the door of the closet in which they are kept, such inventory to be laid before the Board at least once a quarter. The Surgeons agreed that one of their number should each year inspect these instruments, and report upon their condition, &c., to the weekly Board.

Indentures of apprenticeship granted to pupils of the House-Surgeon, with the sanction of the Board.

1843. Mr. Peter Eade entered as a pupil of the Hospital for one year under Mr. J. G. Crosse. (Afterwards Physician to the Hospital.)

“A descriptive and illustrated catalogue of the Calculi and



other animal concoctions contained in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London," presented to the Hospital.

The Museum of Mr. William Dalrymple (which included that of the late Mr. Martineau, both former Surgeons to the Hospital) presented to the Hospital through his son, Mr. John Dalrymple, of London; also a portrait of Mr. Wm. Dalrymple.

1844. A handsome room or building, erected on the west side of the Hospital, and attached to it as a Museum, for the reception of Mr. Dalrymple's pathological collection. The cost of this defrayed by public subscription.

Trustees and a Committee of Management appointed for the Museum.

Mr. Crosse presented to the new Museum a portion of his own private collection of pathological specimens,—which included some from Mr. Langstaff and Sir Astley Cooper. He also presented numerous antique surgical instruments.

The Cabinets of Urinary Calculi, now in the operating room, ordered to be removed to the new Museum.

1845. Rules formulated for the Management of the new Museum, and as to the admission of strangers.

The Hospital being without a galvanic apparatus,—ordered, that such an one be obtained.

*September 10th.*—The Hospital MUSEUM formally opened. On this occasion a large company was assembled,—of subscribers, governors, and others, and was presided over by the Lord Bishop of Norwich (Bishop Edward Stanley).

Mr. Crosse delivered an eloquent and learned opening address (afterwards published), in the course of which he stated that there were now placed in the Museum room "just seven hundred and fifty-seven *Urinary Calculi*, the result of the same number of operations, publicly performed in this establishment, authenticated by the name of the Operator and of the Patient, with age, date, and result."

A report was then read by Mr. Donald Dalrymple upon the work of the special Museum Committee to that date. The descriptive portion of this report was as follows:—

“Upon me it has devolved, as the honorary Curator of this Museum, to lay before you a report of its contents, and to render you an Account of the manner in which your funds have been appropriated. I apply myself to this task with unmitigated satisfaction. When I look upon this noble room, and consider how its walls are covered with rare and valuable specimens, enhanced indeed is the feeling by the reflection that we owe this to your (private) munificence.

“The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Museum commences its career this day, with upwards of one thousand three hundred specimens, without including that Unique Cabinet of Calculi. Of these two hundred and eighty-six have been purchased, from the collections of Mr. Grainger and others, by the funds provided by you for that purpose; two hundred and ninety-two have been presented by Mr. Crosse, including some of the most valuable illustrations of pathology and operative surgery, the Calculi to which he has referred in his most able work upon that important disease, without reckoning the drawings which adorn our walls, the result of his earnest industry. And here let me add, in his own words, what will be most gratifying to every friend of this Museum: ‘These are not to be regarded as the final completion of my donations, they are all I have been able to get ready by this time. The remainder, about eight hundred specimens, form the original nucleus of the collection presented by Mr. Dalrymple (then Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital).

“In order to place this valuable collection in their present admirable position, the sum of £910. 7. 6. has been subscribed by the liberality of the Ladies and Gentlemen of this County and City.

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#### “ *THE HOSPITAL MUSEUM CONTENTS.*

“Purchased from Mr. Grainger’s Museum, 164 preparations.

“Purchased from Mr. Harper’s Museum, 116 preparations.

“Presented by Mr. Crosse, 148 preparations, including six made by the hand of the late Sir Astley Cooper, thirty casts, fifty Calculi, eight drawings, and sixty-four instruments.

“Presented by Mr. Dalrymple, 800 preparations.”

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

1846. Lord Wodehouse, President of the Hospital, died. (25 years of office.)

Lord Leicester (Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk) elected President, in the room of the Rt. Hon. Lord Wodehouse, deceased.

Mr. Kett notified his resignation of the office of Honorary Treasurer. (13 years' service.)

1847. Mr. John Henry Gurney elected Treasurer, in the room of Mr. G. S. Kett.

In future the accounts to be signed by both Auditors.

The House-Surgeon to attend to the warding of new patients, instead of the Matron, as heretofore.

Resolved that instead of "the Treasurer and three Governors" that "Four Governors nominated by the General Board shall be *Trustees*."

An Annuity of £50 a year for his life, granted to the late Secretary (Mr. Deacon), on his retirement after thirty-seven years' service.

Mr. Frederic Elwin Watson elected Secretary, at a salary of £50 a year. Security required at this time, £500.

Dr. Edward Lubbock died. (15 years' service.)

Dr. Arthur Tawke elected Physician (Dr. Dunn and Dr. Ranking also Candidates).

A special book provided for the reports of the weekly Visitors.

A new Matron (Miss Cooper) elected by the general Board. Salary £50 *per annum*.

The Matron ordered "to ascertain every day from the House-Surgeon, the number of Nurses she is to engage for the night."

*September*.—An important Committee appointed to enquire into allegations made in a letter entitled "The grounds for an enquiry into the Expenditure and Management of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital." Later on, this Committee presented its report and recommendations; which latter advised some new and revised laws and regulations.



Mr. J. G. Johnson, Surgeon, resigned. (9 years' service as Assistant-Surgeon, and 8 years' as full Surgeon,—total 17 years.)

Mr. Archibald Dalrymple elected full Surgeon.

Mr. George Warren Watts Firth elected Assistant-Surgeon.

1848. A Building Committee appointed to carry out the erection of two additional wards of considerable size (making 145 beds in all), and to make other alterations at a cost not to exceed £3,000.

The Weekly Board of Management more definitely arranged; a routine of Agenda drawn up: and a continuing Chairman elected, instead of one of its members voted to the chair week by week.

A new code of Laws for the Hospital drawn up and confirmed by the General Board.

Resolved "that it is desirable to have the Nursing by night as well as by day performed by residents in the Hospital."

Salary of the porter £20 a year and some clothes.

A House-Steward and Secretary appointed. Salary £60 a year (Mr. Robert Elkins Houghton). And a donation of £100 given to the late Secretary (Mr. Watson).

Resolved "that the names of the several Committees be put up in the Board room."

A new Diet Table ordered, as recommended by the Medical Staff. To consist of Full, Middle, Milk, and Low Diets.

Out-patients to be received, *i.e.*, to attend, in future on Wednesdays instead of Tuesdays.

The wages of the Nurses in the four principal Wards raised to £15, and those of the other Nurses to £13 a year,—subject to increase on length of service.

Mr. William Dalrymple, formerly Surgeon to the Hospital, died.

The first comprehensive Annual Report presented to the



Governors by the Board of Management. (And this continued yearly thereafter.)

The Medical Staff requested to make up a statement *annually* in future, of all cases admitted, both as In and Out-patients.

Permission granted to the Norwich Pathological Society "to hold a quarterly meeting in the Museum room."

The custom of pensioning old nurses continued. Two such pensioned off this year.

Resolved "that the four meals of the Nurses and servants be in future taken together in the kitchen. Beer allowed, one pint for dinner and one pint for supper for the women and boy, and one and a half pint for the men."

Cost of Water from the New Mills Water-works to be in future £18 *per annum*.

A superannuation fund for the Nurses started.

A "Milner's Safe" ordered for the books and papers of the Hospital, at a cost of £9.

The Board of Management requested permission of the Museum Committee to hold the next General Board in the Museum Room. (This room, at present, being the property of the Special Subscribers.)

House Visitors supplied with a New form of printed questions for their guidance in reporting their visits to the Hospital.

The Enlargements of the Hospital reported to be completed.

The Medical Staff replied as follows to a communication from the Board, as to the use of Chloroform as an Anæsthetic in the Hospital,—We "beg leave to state that we consider the employment of this and analogous remedies now completely established by the experience of the profession, and which our own practice here has amply confirmed."

The Medical Staff requested by the Board to take into consideration "the best method of stopping sound from the operation room."

The question of heating the Hospital corridors mooted, but negatived.

1849. A better supply of Baths provided for the Hospital, at a cost of £140.

Average attendance at the weekly Board of Management reported to be 14.

Resolved that "no question which gives rise to a debate (unless on urgent business) be discussed without a week's previous notice to the Board, if any member of the Board demands its postponement."

£10 contributed to the cost of making a better footway past the front of the Hospital, "it being a great accommodation to the patients of the Hospital."

Great complaints of stench-smells in two of the wards from imperfect water-closets.

Four permanent resident Night Nurses appointed, with improved arrangement of their duties.

The Annual report, with the financial statement, ordered in future to be printed, and circulated among the Governors a fortnight previous to the Annual Meeting.

The Eastern Union Railway commenced a subscription of six guineas *per annum* to the Hospital.

£30 voted towards the making of a Main Sewer along St. Stephen's Road; and the present system of drainage by cesspools and dead wells, ordered to be exchanged for general drainage of the Hospital into the new public sewer.

1850. The Hospital ordered to be "lighted throughout with gas," at a cost not exceeding £160.

A new form of "thanks for benefits received" drawn up, and ordered to be given to patients on their discharge from the Hospital, to be afterwards given to the Minister of their place of Worship.

A Dispensing Assistant appointed to aid the House

Surgeon, in consequence of increased pressure of his duties, and a falling off in the number of pupils and dressers.

Erysipelas prevalent in the Hospital. The Medical Staff recommended "that a more efficient system of water-closets should be contrived, than already exists in the present defective and disgraceful one; and which can only be rendered complete by an ample supply of water daily."

Dr. Samuel Hinds, Lord Bishop of Norwich, elected (first) Vice-President. (See 1852.)

Mr. John Greene Crosse, F.R.S., died. (27 years' service, 3 years as Assistant-Surgeon, and 24 as Surgeon.)

The remainder of his private Museum purchased by a private subscription, and added to the Hospital collection, as a testimonial to his long and efficient services.

Mr. William Peter Nichols elected full Surgeon (without having served as Assistant-Surgeon. The only example of this in the history of the Hospital).

Dr. Evans resigned, and was elected Honorary Consulting Physician. (29 years' service.)

Dr. William Harcourt Ranking elected Physician. (Dr. Copeman opposing.)

The operating theatre lighted with central gas burners.

A proposal to appoint four Surgeons to the Hospital instead of three, made and negatived.

1851. The duties of the Assistant-Surgeon defined and modified.

Permission given to the House-Surgeon to receive an Indoor pupil free of any payment to the Hospital, instead of his paying £25 a year, as heretofore, for his board.

A statistical account of accidents, operations, and diseases, ordered to be in future appended to the Annual report.

Dr. Arthur Tawke resigned. (4 years' service.)

Dr. Edward Copeman elected Physician.

Dr. Frederic Bateman appointed House-Surgeon (afterwards Physician to the Hospital).



Resolved by the weekly Board "That the Chairman be requested to invite the Medical Staff more frequently to avail themselves of their privileges as Governors of attending the weekly meetings of the Board."

The Museum Committee reported to the Quarterly Board (*inter alia*) that the whole of the Calculi in the Museum "have been placed in tables where, for the first time, the real value and beauty of this unmatched collection may be appreciated."

1852. Resolved "that the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk being President, the Lord Bishop of Norwich be Vice-President of the Hospital." (See 1850.)

The new drainage system reported to work satisfactorily; also the new Baths.

A Microscope ordered for the use of the Medical Staff, at a cost to the Hospital not exceeding £40. (Ultimately the Hospital contributed £35, and the rest of the cost [£32] was given by an anonymous donor.)

The Salary of the House-Steward and Secretary increased from £60 to £80 a year (with lunch in the hospital).

Matron's salary at this period £50.

1853. A Statistical table of diseases and results, for the past year, prepared by the Medical Staff, and such an one to be continued annually.

Some periodical publications provided for the use of the patients.

£10 expended in planting shrubs in the Hospital field, used as a place of exercise for patients and officers.

Proposals to make the Medical officers, or a portion of them, *ex officio* Members of the Board of Management, but without the power to vote, negatived. (See 1855, 1864, and 1869.)

£70 received from the Musical Festival Committee.

1854. "The extensive and beautiful collection of 108



preparations of the Eye, executed chiefly by Mr. John Dalrymple, of London, presented to the Hospital by his brother, Mr. Donald Dalrymple, of Norwich, and added to its Museum."

Dr. Hull, Physician to the Hospital, resigned. (14 years' service.)

Dr. John Wycliffe Goodwin elected Physician.

Mr. A. Dalrymple, Surgeon, resigned. (15 years' service.)

Mr. G. W. W. Firth elected full Surgeon.

Mr. William Cadge elected Assistant-Surgeon.

Dr. Frederic Bateman resigned his office of House-Surgeon. (3 years' service.)

Resolved by the General Board, "that no motion having for its object the alteration, amendment, or repeal of a law, and which has been rejected, or withdrawn to avoid rejection, shall be entertained twice within twelve months."

*Resolved* "That the Hospital be open to Governors every day, except between the hours of ten and one in the forenoon." Also "All strangers requested to enter their names in a book provided for the purpose"; this not to apply to those coming on business, nor to the friends of patients visiting them on the Saturday morning according to the law.

All persons making enquiries as to patients, to be referred to their Medical Attendant or to the House-Surgeon.

The Surgical Staff decided that it was no longer necessary habitually to divide the pupils' fees with the Hospital, but some of the pupils' money was presented as a donation.

1855. In reply to an enquiry, the sum of one thousand pounds stated to be the lowest for which a bed in the Hospital could be permanently set aside for the donor.

The average cost per year of a bed, always occupied, estimated to be £27. 15. 10.; and the average residence of each patient ascertained to be 47 days.

Mr. J. G. Johnson (formerly Surgeon to the Hospital) elected Mayor of Norwich.

1856. The last Musical Festival a pecuniary failure, but the Triennial Festival to be continued.

1857. Mr. Norgate, Surgeon, resigned, and was appointed Consulting Surgeon. (29 years' service, 2 years as Assistant-Surgeon, and Surgeon 27 years.)

Mr. Cadge elected full Surgeon.

Mr. Thomas William Crosse elected Assistant-Surgeon.

Bishop Pelham elected Vice-President, on the retirement from the diocese of Bishop Hinds.

1858. Dr. Goodwin resigned. (4 years' service. He died in 1874.)

Dr. Peter Eade elected Physician.

Resolved by the General Board "that the Medical and Surgical Officers of the Hospital be *ex officio* Members of the Board of Management, without the power to vote." (See 1853 and 1864.)

The total expenditure of the Hospital for 1857 reported to be £3,591. 19. 10.

A revised set of rules framed by a Committee, and adopted by the General Board. By these the House-Surgeon made the "responsible Head of the Establishment." (This arrangement altered a few years later, and the authority divided.)

Mr. Charles Williams elected House-Surgeon. (Afterwards Surgeon to the Hospital.)

The question of the permanent endowment of beds in the Hospital for a fixed sum considered, but not entertained.

1859. The City Authorities granted permission to erect a urinal on the Hospital property next the street, at its easterly end.

Some new rooms added to the Hospital building, at a cost of £550, for the use of the Medical Officers, and "the more efficient examination of the Out-patients."

The consumption of water from the Water-works reported to be 3,161 gallons *per diem*.

Salary of the House-Surgeon increased to £100 *per annum*.

The Hospital reported now to contain 144 beds for patients, and 26 for nurses, servants, and officers.

The Hospital insured against fire for the sum of £5,300.

1860. Number of In-patients for last year, 885.

The Museum reported now to contain 3,265 specimens, of which 398 are Calculi. Lectures delivered in it to the Hospital Students.

1861. Resolved to admit a certain number of Probationers to learn Nursing in the Hospital. Board and lodging to be provided, but no salary to be given.

*April 6th.*—Several cases of Small-pox had occurred in the Hospital, infected by a patient admitted. All the inmates were vaccinated, and no fresh case had occurred during the subsequent fortnight. It was reported to-day that no case of Small-pox now remained in the Hospital.

A new House-Steward and Secretary appointed, at a salary of £80, with board, washing, and apartments in the Hospital.

The Dispenser's salary raised to £70 *per annum*, instead of £60.

1862. An application made for leave for the Sisters of the "House of Mercy" at Ditchingham, to attend at the Hospital for instruction in the duties of Nursing, &c. The letter referred to the Medical Staff, the majority of whom approved of it. But no further action taken in the matter.

Resolved "that two pupil Nurses be received into the Hospital to undergo a training of not more than twelve months duration, and that such Nurse be paid at the rate of £8 yearly."

1863. The diet table revised. "Suet puddings to be substituted for dumplings on Fridays."

A full Analytical table of diseases treated in the Hospital during the past year, published with the annual report.

Certificates to be given to the Nurses after due training in the Hospital, upon their leaving.

The Hospital inspected by Mr. Timothy Holmes, of London, who, by order of the Medical Department of the Privy Council, had been inspecting the principal provincial Hospitals. (Report generally satisfactory.)

The Senate of the University of London resolved "that it is expedient to receive certificates of attendance on Hospital practice and Clinical instruction from the Norfolk and Norwich Infirmary, for the purposes of graduation in Medicine."

1864. The General Board decided that the Medical Staff (who are *ex officio* Members of the Board of Management) shall have "all the privileges of such membership, except the power to vote" (*i.e.*, in addition the right to move and second resolutions, as well as speak. See 1853, 1858, and 1869).

The Board resolved that "it is highly expedient that a Chapel should be built in immediate connexion with the Hospital, as soon as the funds necessary for the purpose are collected."

Dr. Michael Beverley appointed House-Surgeon. (Afterwards Surgeon to the Hospital.)

The Rev. W. H. Parker undertook to build a Chapel at his own cost.

Dr. Ranking resigned on account of ill-health. (14 years' service.)

Dr. Frederic Bateman elected Physician.

Improvements in the Nursing arrangements suggested by a special Committee.

1865. The Chapel built over the Hospital Board room, at



the expense of the Rev. W. H. Parker, reported to have been completed and opened for Divine Service.

The first "Model Ward" fitted and furnished by a donation of £100 from Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart.

*April 8th.*—At the meeting this day, the Chairman stated "that he had received a letter from General Knollys informing him that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had become an Annual Subscriber of £10. 10." to the Hospital. (H.R.H. the Princess became afterwards a subscriber of £5. 5.)

The Council of the London Royal College of Surgeons presented the Hospital with twenty-two volumes of the Catalogue of the Hunterian Museum.

Increased privileges of recommendation granted to ministers of churches and chapels forwarding collections to the Hospital.

The question of Convalescent Wards or a Convalescent Home for the Hospital (again) considered and reported on by a Committee.

The old four-post iron bedsteads condemned for the Catherine Ward, and half-tester beds suggested.

An improved system of Water-closets adopted.

Mr. Nichols, Surgeon to the Hospital, elected Mayor of Norwich.

Dr. Copeman published his "Brief History of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital."

1866. The House-Steward and Secretary not to reside in the Hospital, as heretofore; and personally to attend to the distribution of the diets, and to the drawing of the beer. Many other rules revised and altered, and the whole re-printed.

A small new Laundry provided. (Up to this time the foul and offensive linen had been washed by the Nurses in or adjacent to the wards.)

A Hall and front-door Porter appointed at £13 *per* year.

The Hospital assessed to the Poor Rate for the first time, at £250 gross, and £225 net.

A Finance Committee appointed: to report weekly to the Board of Management. Also a paid Auditor, who shall verify the accounts to be presented at the annual and quarterly meetings. (See 1884 and 1886.)

An Annual Hospital sermon to be preached in the Cathedral; and the Mayor and Corporation, the Governors, the convalescent patients, and county families, to be specially invited to attend.

H.R. Highness the Prince of Wales became Patron of the Hospital; and shortly after, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales also became Patroness.

1867. The Board of Management to have power to appoint, remove, and fix the Salaries of the Dispenser, House-Steward, Secretary, Matron, Nurses, and Servants (instead of Nurses and Servants only).

This Board also, in conjunction with the Medical Staff, to appoint the House-Surgeon; or if need be, and thirteen Members being present, to suspend him when in office.

Various and important rules altered.

Resolved "that retiring Members of the Board of Management, who have served for three years, shall not be eligible for re-election during the ensuing year." (See 1885.)

Sir John P. Boileau again mooted the question of a Convalescent Home in connection with the Hospital.

Mr. John Henry Gurney, Treasurer, resigned. (20 years' service.)

Mr. Henry Birkbeck elected Treasurer.

1868. An Annual sermon to be preached and a collection made on behalf of the Hospital at all places of public worship throughout the County and City, on some day to be called the 'Hospital Sunday.'

Resolution passed "that honorary secretaries be appointed

in the various districts of the county to canvass for new and increased subscriptions."

Another (a second) of the wards of the Hospital refitted and furnished at private expense, and the names of the donors of the cost of these, to be placed over the entrance door of the ward. (The same with other wards at subsequent dates.)

The field at the back of the Hospital laid out as ornamental grounds (by private contributions).

The present kitchen to be converted into a Convalescent Day room, and a new kitchen built. Donation from Mrs. Harrison for this purpose; and the ward to be called 'the Harrison Convalescent Ward.'

An 'Accident fund' started, giving no privileges of recommendation to subscribers to it.

£55 paid in poor's rates in the past year

The House-Surgeon allowed to take a second In-door pupil.

*October 31st.*—A great meeting held in St. Andrew's Hall, under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant (Earl of Leicester), in aid of the funds of the Hospital.

Some new Trustees appointed.

*Ward alterations.* The bedsteads to be cut down; and drawers made under them for the patients' clothes; a projecting bar to be placed over each, for the "Tommy"; walls of wards to be coloured and painted, and various other minor improvements made.

1869. A bequest of £500 from the late Sir John P. Boileau, to form the foundation of a '*Samaritan fund*,' in connection with the Hospital at Norwich.

A petition in favour of the Exemption of Hospitals from rates sent to the House of Commons.

Building and other arrangements for increased protection from fire decided upon, and the cost provided by Mr. C. J. Barnham.

*June 12th.*—A copy of the Queen's book, "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," presented to the Hospital by herself—through the Dean of Westminster—and signed with her autograph.

A new code of Hospital Laws agreed to (and subsequently printed).

The Medical and Surgical Officers annually to elect two of their number to represent them on the Board of Management, with power to vote. (Previously the Staff were members of the Board, but none had power to vote, only to speak and move resolutions. *See* 1853 and 1858.)

*Consulting Officers.* Resolved that "the Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital shall, on attaining the age of 65 years, or on resignation of their office after 25 years' service, be promoted to the rank of Consulting Physician or Surgeon, with the privileges of a Governor for life. On the promotion of any such officer, the appointment held by him shall be declared vacant."—*Note*, "this law shall not apply to any of the present Physicians or Surgeons of the Hospital, except at their own desire."

Resolved "that in future there shall be two Assistant-Surgeons."

Resolved that "the Medical Officers of the week shall admit or discharge Patients on any other day than Saturday if they deem it necessary."

The House-Surgeon continued to be the responsible Head of the Establishment.

Mr. Charles Williams elected Assistant-Surgeon.

1870. No surplus receipts for the Hospital from the late Musical Festival.

The Nurses of the Hospital to be dressed uniformly while on duty.

A proposal to reduce the number of Assistant-Surgeons from two to one not agreed to.

Regulations framed as to the Boileau Samaritan fund.



A Bazaar, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, held in the Hospital grounds, for providing money for further laying out these grounds ornamentally, and for patients' uses. This bazaar, organized by Dr. Beverley, the House-Surgeon, produced over £400.

1871. The *Centenary Year* of the Hospital.

A *Hospital Sunday* for Norwich and its neighbourhood formally instituted (£493 collected).

This being the *Centenary Year* of the Hospital, the best mode of celebrating it discussed: as by enlargement of the Hospital or otherwise, but no definite conclusions arrived at.

The 'Harrison Convalescent Ward' utilized for sleeping as well as day use.

The House-Surgeon ordered to report all Deaths and their causes to the weekly Board.

A bust of Mr. John Dalrymple presented to the Hospital.

Various minor alterations and improvements made in the Hospital buildings.

A proposal to hold a public dinner in aid of the funds of the Hospital adopted, but not carried out.

The collection of *Portraits* of Medical and other gentlemen who have been connected with the Hospital during the past one hundred years of its existence, made by Mr. Williams, presented by him and hung in the Hospital Board-room. This great gift noted and acknowledged with thanks by the General Board of Governors. (A short biographical notice of many of these and of some others afterwards added, published by Mr. Williams in 1890. See also Board Room, page 150.)

1872. Small-pox prevalent in the City, but only one case occurred in the Hospital.

Adjoining cottages in Crook's Place purchased.

A Sub-Curator of the Museum appointed.

The 'Harrison Convalescent Ward' having been found, after a two years' trial, not to answer the particular object for which it was instituted, to be used for the general purposes of the Hospital.

Mr. Nichols, Surgeon to the Hospital, resigned, and appointed Honorary Consulting Surgeon. (21 years' service, all as full Surgeon.)

Mr. Thomas William Crosse elected full Surgeon.

Dr. Michael Beverley elected Assistant-Surgeon.

*Nov. 9th.*—Dr. F. Bateman (Physician to the Hospital) elected Sheriff of the City of Norwich.

Governors specially asked to increase their annual subscription from two to three guineas.

The amount of Hospital Monies invested in 3 per cent. Consols, reported to be now £12,000.

1873. Proposal to increase the number of Assistant-Surgeons to three again rejected; also, a proposition to reduce the number of Assistant-Surgeons to one, and to appoint an Assistant-Physician.

A specially appointed Committee reported that "about 125 Out-patients attend every Wednesday; that the proportion of these is four Medical to one Surgical case; that the Out-patient department is liable to abuse; that about 150 persons from outside are received every Wednesday in the body of the Hospital, besides those on Saturdays and other days; that as a rule the three Physicians attend on this day, but when necessary obtain assistance from the Assistant-Surgeons." They recommended that a new building should be erected outside the Hospital for the purposes of the Medical Out-patients. (This recommendation postponed for future consideration.)

New Trustees of the Hospital grounds and buildings appointed.

A proposal "that Out-patients be received and attended on Mondays and Wednesdays," rejected.

1874. Several cases of Pyæmia and Erysipelas reported to have occurred in the Hospital.

A proposal to purchase property between the East end of the Hospital and St. Stephen's Square, for the purpose of erecting a new Out-patients' department and some small separate or isolation wards, adopted (but not acted upon). Later,—it was resolved to accept the offer of the Rev. J. L. Johnson to sell to the Hospital, for the sum of £4,600, the houses, land, and tenant's interest in the adjoining property, situated to the West of the Hospital, belonging to him, and known as the "*Flint House*" Estate. The extent of this about two acres and a half. (The total cost of this purchase was £4,715. 2.)

New regulations as to Day and Night Nurses adopted.

The number of beds to be occupied reduced from 150 to 120. The use of sponges to be largely discontinued. Some wards to be closed and purified, and the ventilation of the staircase and roofs increased.

The temporary loan of the *Iron Hospital* near the Workhouse obtained from the Corporation of Norwich, for the purpose of treating some of the surgical cases away from the Hospital.

The privileges of Subscribers in the way of recommendations reported upon.

Twenty-seven cases of injury received into the Hospital from the *Thorpe railway accident*: of whom five died. (Total deaths from this accident about 27.)

Captain Douglas Galton, R.E., consulted as to the Sanitary state of the Hospital.

1875. Reported that Pyæmia and Erysipelas had continued to occur in the wards during portions of the past year.

A Committee strongly recommended the improvement of the Hospital Nursing arrangements; and the formation of a Training School and Home for Nurses in connection with the Hospital, under the general charge of the Lady Superintendent—who must herself be a trained Nurse. This adopted.



Miss Graham appointed the first Lady Superintendent and Head of the Nurses, at a salary of £100 a year.

A Housekeeper also appointed, under the control and supervision of the Matron.

New Laws passed in accordance with the above.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (then stationed with his regiment, 7th Hussars, at Norwich) visited the Hospital, and presented a donation and his portrait.

One In-door and two Out-door recommendations granted to the Committee of the Hospital Sunday fund for each fifteen guineas contributed by them.

Mr. Netten Radcliffe (of the Local Government Board) consulted as to the hygienic and sanitary state of the Hospital.

A new steam Laundry and Washing-houses ordered to be built at the further, north-westerly, end of the Hospital grounds; with means for disinfecting bedding and linen by heat attached to it. Estimated cost £2,500.

A savage and murderous attack made by a patient, who had become lunatic, upon some children in an adjacent ward.

1876. The 'Flint House' used for the purposes of the Hospital.

Reported that since the changes in the nursing department, no case of Pyæmia had occurred.

A plan for enlarging the Hospital proposed, at an estimated cost of £20,000.

Later, the Earl of Leicester offered £5,000, if others would contribute £30,000 during the year, towards this enlargement, and the future maintenance of the Hospital.

Rev. Canon W. H. Parker, the presenter of the Chapel to the Hospital, died.

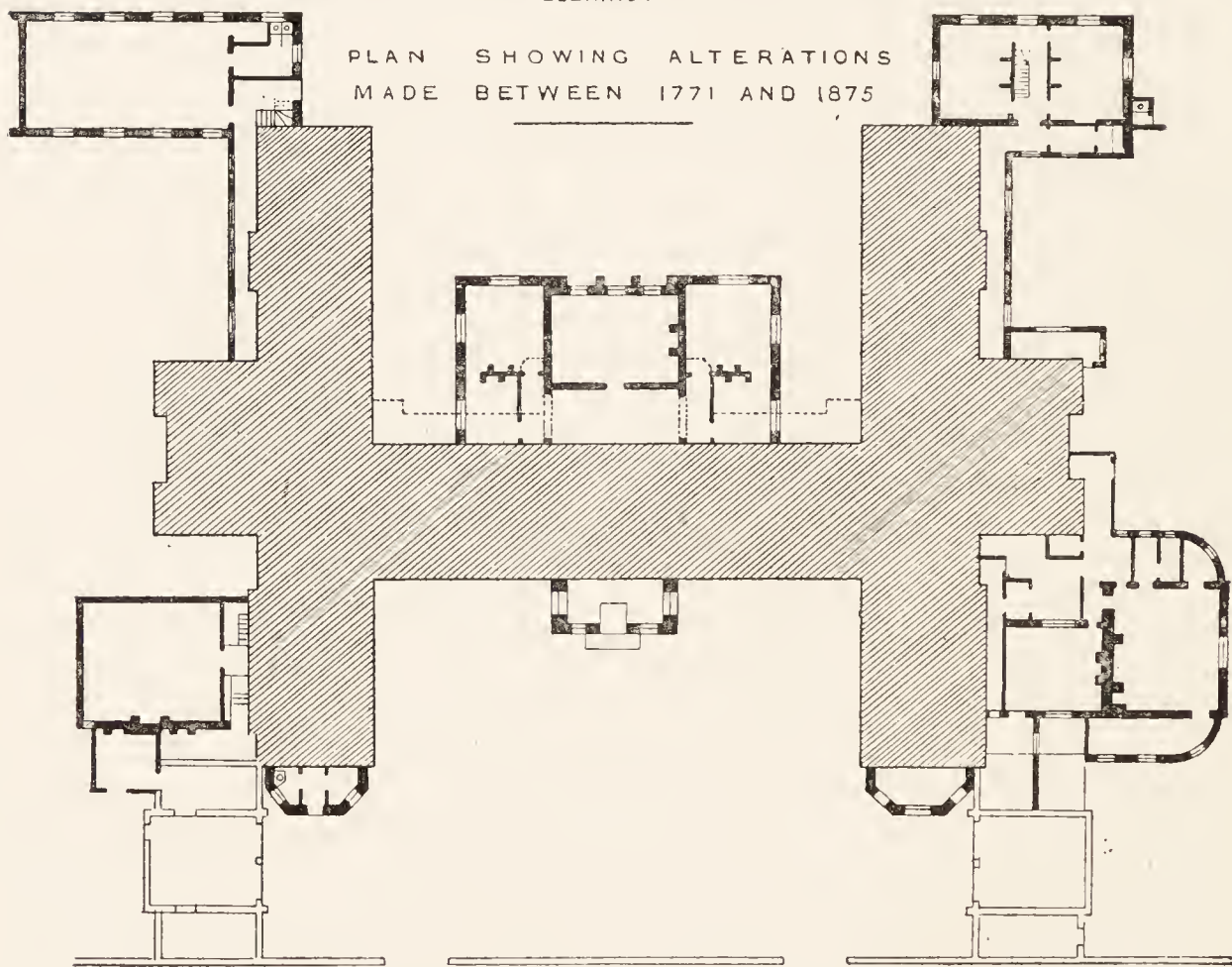
*November 9th.*—Mr. W. Cadge, Surgeon to the Hospital, elected Sheriff of Norwich.

*November 20th.*—Their R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales attended a public meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, held in aid of the extension and future maintenance of the charity.





ELEVATION



PLAN SHOWING ALTERATIONS  
MADE BETWEEN 1771 AND 1875

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 FEET

The meeting presided over by the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, and President of the Hospital.

1877. Miss Graham, Lady Superintendent, resigned her appointment. (2 years' service.)

Great and continued improvement reported in the sanitary state of the Hospital, and in the results of Surgical operations.

*January 6th.*—The sum of £22,942 announced (in addition to Lord Leicester's £5,000) as the result to the present time of the appeal for the Hospital made at the great meeting in St. Andrew's Hall in November last. In addition, two sums of £1,000 each promised, provided that an entirely new Hospital be erected.

*February 3rd.*—A large special meeting held at the Hospital decided to erect a new Hospital, instead of enlarging the old one.

*March 3rd.*—A *Building Committee* appointed (Rev. Canon Copeman elected Chairman).

Resolved "that the offer of the Trustees of the Great Hospital to sell their interest in the land on which this Hospital stands, be accepted by the Governors," at a cost of £400.

*April 7th.*—£31,383 subscribed to this date, towards the new Hospital to be built.

Miss A. S. Adam appointed Lady Superintendent at a salary of £100 a year (like to Miss Graham's).

Mr. Wyatt of London, and Mr. Boardman of Norwich, appointed joint Architects of the new Hospital.

Resolved that in future a donation of Fifty guineas (instead of thirty) shall constitute the donor a "Life Governor."

1878. A suggestion made that the Hospital should subscribe to the Lowestoft Convalescent Home, but not adopted.

Dr. de Chaumont, Professor of Hygiene at Netley, consulted as to building plans for the new Hospital.

The adjoining house and land, of more than two acres,

belonging to and occupied by Mr. E. C. Bailey, purchased for the sum of £5,000. (Called The Shrubbery.)

Definite building plans adopted.

Mr. G. W. W. Firth, Surgeon to the Hospital, died. (31 years' service; 7 years Assistant, 24 years full Surgeon.)

Mr. Charles Williams elected full Surgeon.

Mr. Haynes Sparrow Robinson elected Assistant-Surgeon.

Mr. S. H. Burton appointed House-Surgeon. (Afterwards Surgeon to the Hospital.)

1879. Dr. Copeman resigned his Physicianship, and was promoted to the rank of Consulting Physician. (28 years' service.)

Dr. Shephard Thomas Taylor elected Physician to the Hospital.

Mr. W. P. Nichols, late Surgeon to the Hospital, died. (Resigned in 1872.)

A tender for £44,450 for building the new Hospital accepted; but resolved that only the western and central portions be at first erected. (Messrs. Lacey, Contractors.)

*June 17th.*—*H.R. Highness the Prince of Wales* came to Norwich, and laid the *Foundation Stone* of the new Hospital.

The ceremony was performed in an enclosure in the grounds and under a temporary covering. There was present a very influential and representative company, which included the Earl of Leicester, President of the Hospital, the Lord Bishop, Vice-President, the High Sheriff of Norfolk, the Mayor and Sheriff of Norwich, the Treasurer, the Chairman and Members of the Board of Management, the Medical Staff, some Nurses in Uniform, &c., &c., &c. A body of Rifle Volunteers was also present. A procession was formed to the spot where the stone was to be laid, where the Bishop offered up prayers; after which an address to the Prince was read by the President. To this His Royal Highness replied, as follows:—

“I thank you, Lord Leicester, for the address you have been kind enough to read to me, and I beg to assure you, Governors and Promoters of this Hospital, of the great pleasure it has given me to be here to-day, and to lay this foundation stone. I sincerely wish this Institution every possible success, and trust it may in every view do all



that it can to alleviate the sufferings of those in this County who may require its assistance. In conclusion, let me say that it has not only given me pleasure to be here to-day in the ancient City of Norwich, but I appear here also as a proprietor in the County of Norfolk, and I feel great pride in being one of the County."

Underneath the Foundation Stone was laid:—

The *Times* of the 17th June of this year (1879).

The *Daily Press* of the same date.

The *Norfolk Chronicle* of the 14th June.

The last Annual Report of the Hospital; and

A sequence of coins of the realm of the present year.

The Prince having tested and proved the stone, said: "I declare this stone duly laid"; and the ceremony ended.

The cost of each In-patient estimated now to be about £8, as against £5. 16. 6. five years previously.

Nurse Drake (26 years' service) granted a superannuation allowance of five shillings a week. (She lived until 1900.)

Reported to the Board that its resolution "to afford facilities for a limited number of Ladies to receive practical instruction in the work of nursing the sick" had already been fully taken advantage of.

£13,000 promised by the Earl of Leicester, and £5,000 bequeathed to the Hospital, towards a permanent *Endowment Fund*.

Nurse Faulkner voted a pension of £10 a year.

1880. Dr. Copeman, Consulting Physician, died (resigned in 1879.)

Resolved to have a turret clock for the centre of the Hospital. (Presented by Mr. E. K. Harvey.)

Dr. Eade, Physician to the Hospital, elected Sheriff of Norwich.

Mr. Donald D. Day appointed House-Surgeon. (Elected Assistant-Surgeon to the Hospital 1890.)

1881. £10,000 offered in reversion on certain conditions



by an anonymous donor (Mr. Cadge) towards the completion of the Hospital.

A further donation of £2,000 by the Earl of Leicester promised in aid of the above; and £3,142 contributed by other donors.

*June 30th.*—The western half of the new Hospital, as well as the central portions, opened with a public ceremonial, in the presence of the Mayor, the Sheriff, the Dean of Norwich (Dr. Edward Meyrick Goulburn), and a large company of Governors with their Ladies, and of other friends of the Hospital. Light refreshment provided for them in one of the wards by the Sheriff.

The remaining portion of the Hospital ordered to be proceeded with by the Contractors.

The interest on £2,000, surplus funds of the *Cattle Plague Association*, given to the Hospital.

Patients first received into the New Wards on *July 18th*.

*December 17th.*—"The usual Christmas dinner applied for (to the Board of Management), for the Establishment, including plum puddings for the patients."

A proposal made that In-patients should be required to pay one shilling to five shillings weekly, withdrawn.

1882. The "Leicester Endowment Fund" (inalienable) founded. (£15,000 of this contributed by the Earl of Leicester.)

£10,000 sold out of the funds of the Hospital, towards the present cost of the further buildings.

Increased and improved arrangements made for security against fire.

The question of the admission of 'Paying Patients' into the new Hospital considered, and adjourned.

1883. Resolved to hold a grand Bazaar in the new buildings, at the public opening of the completed Hospital in the ensuing Autumn.

*August 20th.*—This Bazaar held, and it, as well as the whole *New Hospital*, opened by their R.H. *The Duke and Duchess of Connaught*, who visited Norwich for the purpose, and who were accompanied by the *Prince Albert Victor*.

There was again (as in 1879) a large and influential assemblage of friends of the Hospital, as well as of those officially connected with it. The ceremony consisted of the singing of a hymn by the Cathedral Choir, of the offering of prayers by the Lord Bishop, of the reading of an Address by the Chairman of the Board of Management (Mr. Edwards), and of the presentation of a *Key* by the Sheriff of Norwich.

To the address H.R.H. the Duke replied as follows :—

“Gentlemen, I beg to express my sincere thanks for the hearty address of welcome which you have just read to me. I congratulate you on the completion of this important hospital building, with all the improvements which modern science can suggest. It is gratifying to reflect on the immense amount of good which the former Hospital has also conferred on the sick and maimed of the County and City. There can be no nobler cause than that of relieving the sufferings of the poor, and I am grateful to you for having given me this opportunity of sharing in the good work so successfully completed. I know that it is a source of much gratification to the Prince and Princess of Wales to see this undertaking accomplished, and the presence of Prince Albert Victor here to-day testifies to the great interest their Royal Highnesses have taken in this Hospital. It always affords the Duchess and myself great pleasure to assist in any way that we can in promoting these works of charity, and especially so on this occasion, coming as I do, not as a stranger, but as one who, whilst living in your midst, met with many acts of kindness from all classes. I hope that under the Divine blessing this Hospital may prove as great a benefit and use in the future as the former one has been in the past.”

After this, Their Royal Highnesses inspected portions of the Hospital, and opened the Bazaar,\* where the Duchess for

\* This grand Bazaar was largely organized by the Chairman of the Building Committee, the Rev. Canon A. C. Copeman, who also wrote for it a little book, entitled “Birth and Parentage of the New Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.”

a short time gave most efficacious help in selling, at the Hospital stall.

The gross receipts from this Bazaar, and from the Evening Concert which followed it (at a portion of which Their Royal Highnesses were present), were £6,402. 13. 5., the expenses £549. 3. 11.

Shortly afterwards the completed New Hospital was fully opened for patients.

Resolved "that in future one In-door recommendation and two Out-door recommendations be granted to the 'Hospital Sunday Fund' for each ten guineas (instead of fifteen) paid to the Hospital."

Another Cabinet provided for the Calculi in the Museum.

The number of the Hospital specimens of these reported to be now about 1,200.

*November 9th.*—Dr. Eade, Physician to the Hospital, elected Mayor of Norwich.

Stained glass windows for the Chancel of the Chapel, presented by Mr. Cadge, in memory of the late Mrs. Cadge.

*December 10th.*—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese having granted a *License* to the Hospital Authorities for holding Divine Service in the *New Chapel*, this Chapel was to-day formally opened by the Bishop, with a service, and an address (or sermon) by himself.

1884. A Special Committee reported as to terms of admission and discharge of patients, and on various financial matters.

A proposition discussed for making the Hospital a free Hospital, negatived.

The total expenditure for last year reported to be £6,078, with 100 beds occupied.

*October 15th.*—The Hospital visited and inspected by Their R.H. THE PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES (on the occasion of their coming to Norwich to attend the Musical Festival). They were received at the Hospital by the Earl of Leicester,



its President; by the Mayor (Dr. Eade); the Chairman (Rev. Canon Heaviside). and Members of the Board of Management; the Medical Staff; &c., &c. Their autographic notes, signed with their autographs, expressive of their commendation of the Hospital and its arrangements, afterwards framed and hung in the Board-room.

A combined House-Steward and Secretary appointed at a salary of £100 *per annum*.

Also, a paid Auditor continued. (See 1866 and 1886.)

The question of payment for certificates to members of Friendly Societies considered, but negatived.

1885. The Hospital Building Committee made its final report, which showed that "the amount actually received from all sources, for the purposes of the New Hospital, was £56,627. 4. 2., and the total cost £54,494. 0. 10., to which must be added the sum of £1,170. 1. 7., expended upon furniture and fittings." "The balance in hand at this present date shown to be £963. 1. 9."; but the Committee anticipated an increase of this balance to "a sum of not less than £1,500."

A revised code of Laws adopted, and ordered to be printed.

By these, retiring Members of the Board of Management made eligible for immediate re-election; also, the Honorary Medical Officers to be "appointed by a Committee of Election, consisting of the Consulting and Acting Physicians and Surgeons of the Medical Staff, six Members of the Board of Management (elected by themselves), and of eighteen Members to be selected from the Governors at large at the Annual General Board every year," instead of by the votes of all the Governors of the Hospital.

The Nurses' dormitories in the old block furnished and occupied: and an Assistant-Superintendent for these appointed, under the Lady Superintendent.

Some trained Nurses supplied for nursing in private families.



The honor of Knighthood conferred upon Dr. Peter Eade, senior Physician to the Hospital.

The House-Steward and Secretary to reside in the Hospital, and devote his whole time to its service.

An 'Assistant to the House-Surgeon' appointed, with board and lodging in the Hospital, but without salary ; to be either qualified, or his professional education to have reached an advanced stage. Period of office, six months.

1886. Resolution "that the Discharge Committee should be enlarged, and should examine more carefully into the admission and discharge of patients, especially as to recommendations, and the fitness of the patients for admission."

A quarterly Audit of the accounts continued. (See 1866 and 1884.)

The number of both In and Out-patients reported to be largely increasing.

Two guineas contributed from a Church or Chapel collection, or four guineas from the Hospital Sunday Fund, to carry the same privileges as an ordinary subscription of two guineas.

An Organ presented to the Chapel by Miss Stone.

The question of an increase of the Medical Staff mooted, but negatived.

The management of the Out-patient department reported on to the Board by the Medical Staff.

1887. The law as to the non-admission of (so-called) 'incurable' cases altered and relaxed.

On the occasion of the *Queen's Jubilee* (June 20th, 1887) an entertainment given to the patients, and an outing to the Nurses and Staff.

The Chapel Maintenance Fund (raised in 1864) invested in the name of Trustees.

A 'Garden and Grounds' committee appointed, to make these as useful and attractive as possible.

An Assistant to the Dispenser provided for Wednesdays and Saturdays.

1888. A Clerk or Assistant to the House-Steward and Secretary, appointed.

The Governors resolved that on the resignation of the four Members of the Medical Staff who were elected before 1870, these gentlemen shall each have the privilege of always admitting and treating three patients, if they so wish it; in addition to being appointed Consulting Medical Officers, with the privilege of being Governors for life, according to the present law 49.

A proposal to pay the Chaplain out of the Hospital funds, not agreed to.

Lady visitors allowed to visit the Hospital three days a week instead of two.

Sir Peter Eade, senior Physician (30 years' service); and Mr. T. W. Crosse, Surgeon (31 years' service; Assistant-Surgeon 15 years, full Surgeon 16 years) resigned their appointments, and became Consulting Medical Officers under the new rule.

Dr. Samuel Josiah Barton elected a Physician to the Hospital.

Dr. Beverley promoted to be full Surgeon to the Hospital.

Mr. Samuel Herbert Burton, M.B., elected Assistant-Surgeon.

A black Marble *Tablet*, commemorating the completion of the New Hospital, placed on the wall of the Entrance Hall.

Hot-water pipes introduced into the Nurses' dormitories.

A new Mortuary provided at a cost of £221.

1889. A nurse to be trained in Massage and Electricity for the service of the Hospital.

A special agreement made with the Norwich Water-works Company in regard to the supply of Water to the Hospital and the fire hydrants.

Additions made to the fire extinguishing appliances of the Hospital, and a fire brigade formed under the Management of the Secretary.

A more thorough and systematic training of the Nurses arranged by the Medical Staff. Lectures to be given, periodical Examinations to be held, and Certificates given. The duties of Nurses and Probationers considered.

Mr. Cadge announced to be the donor of the £10,000 (in reversion) to the building fund; and in addition to be intending to hand over this sum at once.

An honorary *Dental Surgeon* to the Hospital to be appointed, and Mr. Richard Wentworth White, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., elected to the office.

A provisional arrangement made with the 'Surgical Appliance' Society.

The newly revised Laws of the Hospital adopted, and printed.

A room proposed to be taken from the Isolation Block and added to the Nurses' sleeping department. The accommodation in this reported to be inadequate and unsatisfactory. The proposition carried out in 1891.

1890. Mr. Cadge received from the Town Council the Honorary Freedom of the City of Norwich.

A new ward of the Hospital furnished, in view of emergencies or temporary pressure of patients, at a cost of £177. 17. 9.

A portrait of Mr. Cadge, painted by Herkomer, and provided by private Subscriptions, presented to the Hospital, and hung in the Board-room.

Mr. B. E. Fletcher offered to build and furnish a *Convalescent Home* in connection with the Hospital, and the President (the Earl of Leicester, K.G.) offered to endow it with the sum of £15,000. (Afterwards increased to £20,000.)

A resolution adopted to nominate a committee, "to

consider the advisability of taking over 'the Shrubbery' for the uses of the private Nursing Staff, and for the reception of paying patients." (Committee appointed, but no action resulted.)

Out-door uniforms for the Nurses to be provided.

Mr. Cadge resigned his office of Surgeon, and was appointed Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital. (36 years' service, 3 as Assistant, and 33 as full Surgeon.)

Mr. H. S. Robinson elected full Surgeon.

Mr. Donald Douglas Day, M.B., elected Assistant-Surgeon.

The private Nurses' earnings during 1890 reported to be £429. 10. 6.

The opening of another large Ward for a permanence proposed, but not adopted.

All infectious cases to be sent to the Isolation Block.

*March.*—Paying Patients. *Resolved* by the Board of Management, that having regard to laws 114, 142, and 156, "the Board declines to admit into the Hospital Patients able to pay for Medical or Surgical treatment, except on the following conditions :—

1. "That the case be recommended by a member of the Honorary Medical Staff as specially requiring the advantage of Hospital treatment.

2. "That the Patient undertake to pay the funds of the Hospital a sum to be fixed by the Board of Management according to the circumstances of each case.

3. "That the member of the Medical Staff under whose care the patient is admitted agree that no charge be made for professional services during the patient's stay in the Hospital, nor any fee or gratuity taken."

In *June*, 1891, the first of these clauses was modified thus, Resolved that the words "a member of the Honorary Medical Staff" be altered to "the three Medical Officers of the week or a majority of them."

1891. New resolutions adopted as to special remuneration



of Nurses for out-door cases. Lectures to and examination of the Hospital Nurses given in the Museum room by some of the Medical Staff.

A Hospital 'Nursing Committee' appointed, to whom should be referred "all matters connected with the Nursing of the Institution."

Trustees of the Cromer Convalescent Home appointed.

*March.*—Some questions in connection with the position of the Lady Superintendent, consequent upon her change of religion, actively discussed, but no action taken.

Dr. Shephard Taylor resigned his office of Physician to the Hospital. (12 years' service.)

Dr. F. W. Burton-Fanning elected Physician.

A resolution carried that the Consulting Physicians and Surgeons, in addition to being Governors for Life, have "a seat and vote on the Board of Management."

Wednesday to be a day for discharging patients in addition to Saturday, as heretofore.

Amount received for 1890 from Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund £805. 16. —.

The subject of supplying patients with artificial teeth discussed, but this not recommended, as there was no fund available for the purpose.

A small 'Laboratory for Clinical Research' provided.

1892. The duties of the Lady Superintendent considered and defined.

The honor of Knighthood conferred upon the senior Physician, Dr. Bateman.

Mr. Poole Gabbett elected Secretary, in the room of Mr. Collins resigned.

Cholera threatening in England, the Board announced that "should the accommodation in the city prove insufficient to cope with a possible outbreak of Cholera, it has been resolved to open part of the Hospital for the reception of those attacked by the disease."

Telephonic communication opened with the office of the City Fire-brigade.

Mr. T. W. Crosse, Consulting Surgeon, died (resigned in 1888).

The Diet table considered and recommended by the Staff to be improved.

1893. A special service on behalf of the Hospital arranged for at the Cathedral by the Dean of Norwich (Dr. Lefroy). Amount received about £60. (To be repeated annually.)

## THE FLETCHER CONVALESCENT HOME.

The *Fletcher Convalescent Home* at Cromer, with its site of three acres, presented by Mr. Fletcher, formally opened on *April 25th*, by the Countess of Leicester, the Lord Bishop (Vice-President of the Hospital) taking part in the ceremony.

Two members of the Medical Staff appointed honorary curators of the Museum.

The present Lord Bishop of the Diocese (Dr. Sheepshanks) elected a Vice-President. The retired Bishop Pelham, also consenting to retain his office as such.

The honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon Sir Frederic Bateman.

An 'Assistant to the Lady Superintendent and House-keeper' appointed, at a salary of £40 (afterwards gradually increased to £60). Miss Blanche A. Smith selected from more than 80 candidates, with the following duties:—

To "have charge of the Nurses' dormitories and of the Nurses not on duty," and to "perform all the duties of housekeeper, and have control and direction of the domestic servants."

The endowment of the Samaritan Fund increased by a donation of £100 from Mr. H. W. B. Edwards.

Sir Peter Eade elected Mayor of Norwich, for the second time.

1894. The fees derived from the Hospital private Nursing Staff reported to be £342. 18. 6. for the past year.

First annual report of Fletcher Convalescent Home presented. Number of beds 26, besides two for any sick Nurses that might be sent from the Hospital.

An extra meal, and revised and improved diet, ordered for the patients in the Hospital.

The Hospital drainage examined and improved.

The Hospital Wards divided into Medical and Surgical. And a House-Physician appointed in addition to the House-Surgeon ;—each of these officers having Medical and Surgical duties respectively ; to be Medical and Surgical Registrars ; and to be elected for two years. The House-Physician also to attend to the Isolation Wards, and to make the *p.-m.* examinations.

£81. 10. — received from the Dean's anniversary special service at the Cathedral.

Three new Trustees of the Hospital funds appointed.

Cases of Diphtheria not to be admitted into the Hospital “unless requiring immediate operation.”

Not more than two cases of Typhoid Fever to be admitted at the same time into any of the large Wards.

The Staff recommended that Miss Dodson, L.S.A., be allowed to accompany the Doctors on their rounds for a term.

*May 1st.*—Bishop Pelham [retired], for many years Vice-President of the Hospital, died.

1895. The powers of the Hospital Trustees as to investments enlarged.

Sir Frederic Bateman resigned his appointment as Physician ; and promoted to the rank of Consulting Physician.\* (31 years' service.)

*May 28th.*—Sir Peter Eade elected Mayor of Norwich for

\* Only five Consulting Physicians elected to the present time, namely, Dr. Warner Wright in 1840, Dr. Evans in 1850, Dr. Copeman in 1879 Sir Peter Eade in 1888, Sir F. Bateman in 1895.



the third time. This for the second half of this year, and consequent upon the death during his term of office of the Mayor, Colonel Bignold.

*June 8th*—A Special General Board of Governors decided to suspend the laws which provided for the filling up of such a vacancy as caused by Sir F. Bateman's retirement, until the next Annual Meeting.

Mr. Henry Birkbeck, Treasurer, died. (28 years' service.)

Mr. Henry Birkbeck (his son) elected Treasurer.

The Staff recommended that "there should be a separate Head-Nurse for each ward occupied."

Sir Peter Eade (Consulting Physician) presented with the Honorary Freedom of the City of Norwich.

1896. The Annual General Board decided to continue the suspension of the laws relating to the filling up the vacant office of Physician for another year.

The Hospital to be lighted throughout with Electricity, requiring some 500 lamps. Cost about £800.

Regulations made defining the respective duties of the House-Physician, House-Surgeon, and Assistant to the House-Surgeon.

The Dispenser allowed on his own responsibility to take a female pupil for six months' training.

The rateable value of the Hospital reduced by the Norwich Board of Guardians from £500 to £50.

The Rev. A. C. Copeman, Hon. Canon of Norwich Cathedral, died. (He was Chairman of the Building Committee of the new Hospital, one of the chief organizers of the great Hospital bazaar in 1883, and three times Chairman of the Board of Management.)

The diet arrangements again considered.

1897. The suspension of the laws relating to the appointment of a third Physician continued "until further notice."

Reported that the Hospital had now eleven outside



Hydrants, five inside Hydrants, each with hose attached, besides numerous other minor fire extinguishing appliances; and two canvas-shoot fire escapes.

A shelter for the outdoor treatment of consumptive patients erected in the grounds of the Cromer Convalescent Home (discontinued here next year).

A strip of the Hospital land, seven feet by five, opening from the wall facing St. Stephen's Road, let at five shillings *per annum*, for the erection of a Cabman's Shelter. This concession terminable by one month's notice on either side.

The majority of the Medical Staff decided that Smoking should not be allowed in the Wards.

Typhoid fever still prevailing in the City, but the regulation forbidding the reception of more than two cases into each Ward continued.

Dr. Beverley resigned his post of Surgeon to the Hospital, and promoted to the rank of Consulting Surgeon. (25 years' service; 16 as Assistant-Surgeon, 9 as full Surgeon.\*)

1898. Mr. S. H. Burton, M.B., Assistant-Surgeon, elected full Surgeon to the Hospital.

Mr. Hamilton Ashley Ballance, M.D., M.S., elected Assistant-Surgeon.

Dr. Musgrave and Mr. Manby appointed honorary local Medical Officers to the Cromer Convalescent Home, in the room of Dr. McClure and Mr. Fenner, resigned. Mr. Dent also Surgeon to it.

Resolved, "that in future, £1,000 shall endow an adult bed, and £500 a cot in the Children's Ward;—such bed or cot to be named after the donor, and to be subject to the Hospital laws and regulations.

Again a great increase reported in the number of Surgical

\* Seven honorary Consulting Surgeons have been appointed up to this date, namely, Mr. Benjamin Gooch 1771, Mr. Wm. Dalrymple 1839, Mr. Norgate 1857, Mr. Nichols 1872, Mr. T. W. Crosse 1888, Mr. Cadge 1890, Dr. Beverley in 1897.

operations performed ; and a proportionate increase in the expenditure for antiseptic appliances, and aseptic Surgical dressings and instruments.

The adjoining (Bailey) house to be utilized for the accommodation of well-trained Hospital Nurses, to be employed in outside private Nursing, their earnings to be carried to the Hospital General Funds.

The suspension of laws 33 and 48 to be terminated, and a third Physician to the Hospital to be again elected.

Dr. Sydney Herbert Long elected Physician.

A proposal made that the Operation room be renovated and re-furnished on the latest Antiseptic and Aseptic principles.

A youth appointed as *Laboratory Assistant*, and to help the Dispenser. (His special duties afterwards defined to be, to assist generally in the Museum ; to cut sections, and to assist in mounting specimens ; to do the Hospital photographic work ; and the Hospital modelling.)

Permission given for eight Nurses from the Norwich Union House to attend the lectures given by the Staff to the Nurses of the Hospital.

The question of the after treatment of minor casualty patients, who belong to Clubs, considered.

Also it was recommended by the Staff as to ordinary Out-patients that "In cases where the patient belongs to a Club, it is essential that the signature of the Medical Officer of that Club be obtained."

Regulations made as to the attendance and management of the Out-patients.

Mr. R. W. White, Dental Surgeon, resigned. (9 years' service.)

Mr. Henry F. White elected Dental Surgeon.

The Staff expressed their opinion that "the subsequent treatment of minor Surgical injuries in those patients belonging to Clubs should be carried out by the Surgeon attached to the Club ; and that the House-Surgeon must use his discretion as regards the cases to be referred to the Club Doctor."

1899. Mr. Cadge presented a donation (the second of like amount) of £10,000 to the 'Leicester Endowment Fund' of the Hospital.

Mr. R. A. Gorell, <sup>Esq.</sup> of Coltishall, elected Chairman of the Board of Management, at the age of 95.

The 'Assistant to the House-Surgeon' in future to be called 'Assistant House-Surgeon,' and to be appointed by the Board of Management. To have an *honorarium* of £20 at the end of the six months for which he is elected.

A special Nurse to be assigned to duty in the Surgery and Casualty room.

The President, Lord Leicester, presented the sum of £5,000 towards providing a Dormitory and improved accommodation for the Hospital Nurses, *i.e.*, a Building to constitute Nurses' Quarters, or a Nurses' Home, in the Hospital grounds. His Lordship shortly afterwards intimated his willingness to contribute whatever further sum was necessary to complete the requisite buildings. And a little later he promised a total sum of £15,000 for such a Home.

*October.*—The renovation of the Operating Theatre on Antiseptic principles carried out and completed at a cost of about £600,—provided by private donations. At the same time, various improvements made in the general arrangements of the adjoining rooms, including the provision of an Anæsthesising room; also a supply of Aprons provided for Surgeons and Nurses for use in the Operating room.

A dark room provided and properly fitted up for the use of *Roentgen Ray* apparatus.

*December.*—Miss Adam, Lady Superintendent, resigned. (22½ years' service.) Presented by the Board of Management on her retirement with a complimentary cheque for £100.

Miss Dorothy Burroughes elected Lady Superintendent. Salary £100.

The increased cost of the Medical department noted. This due to the largely increased number of operations, as well as to the augmented number of both In and Out-patients.



Amount received for 1899 from the Sunday and Saturday Hospital Funds £1,101. 12. —.

Reported that £3,000 had been sold out of the Hospital funds to meet deficiency of income.

A Building Committee appointed to consider the site and the plans for the new 'Nurses' Home.' Sir C. R. Gilman elected its Chairman.

A Committee (Chairman, Col. Dawson) appointed to endeavour to increase the subscription list.

An offer made to the Government to reserve four beds in the Cromer Convalescent Home for sick or wounded soldiers from South Africa. The offer accepted.

Seven new and improved bedsteads provided for the Operation block.

1900. *February*.—Mr. Ballance, Assistant-Surgeon, granted permission to proceed to South Africa, as Surgeon to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, for a period during the war with the Transvaal.

Lord Leicester's further gift of £10,000 for the Nurses' Home received. The house to be called the '*Leicester Nurses' Home*.'

The conjoined office of Assistant to the Lady Superintendent and Housekeeper abolished, and a Housekeeper (only) appointed instead. (The conjoint office created in 1893.)

*March*.—Mr. Poole Gabbett, Secretary and House-Steward, granted leave of absence, not to exceed six months, to join a Volunteer Mounted Corps in South Africa. Mr. Charles Larking to be temporary Acting Secretary.

Reported that the number of In-patients last year was 1,672, as compared with 1,474 in 1895: and the number of Out-patients 6,158, as compared with 4,819 in 1895. Of these latter 4,431 were "casualties," and admitted without letters of recommendation; many of them very trivial cases. The number of operations performed was 559, as compared with 175 in 1895.



Reported also that the total expenditure of 1899 was £9,974, as compared with £8,550 in 1895,—a very considerable increase having occurred in the cost of the Medical department.

Report of the Nurses' Home Building Committee received ; their plans adopted ; and the erection of the building to be proceeded with. Messrs. Boardman and Son the architects. Estimated cost, with fitting and furniture, not less than £12,000.

A resident Night Superintendent of Nurses appointed, at a salary of £40.

The Subscriptions to the Hospital increased by about £1,000 annually, mainly through the exertions of Colonel Dawson and his Committee.

*April.*—Sir E. C. Nugent, Bart., High Sheriff of Norfolk, elected Vice-Chairman of the Board of Management (the Vice-Chairman usually succeeds to the Chairmanship in the following year).

*May 19th.*—In accordance with the general rejoicings and decorations in the City and throughout the Country, on the relief of the little garrison of Mafeking, South Africa, on May 17th, the large Royal flag belonging to the Hospital, and a large 'Union Jack' hoisted upon the flagstaff in the front grounds of the Hospital.

*June.*—Some convalescent soldiers sent by the military authorities to the Cromer Home. (Four beds have been offered.)

A Special Committee appointed to consider the present financial state of the Hospital, and to make suggestions as to possible further increase of Income, or the reduction of Expenditure.

*September.*—A large autotype portrait of the President (Lord Leicester) presented to the Hospital, and hung in the Board-room.

The leave of absence of the Secretary in South Africa extended.

PART II.

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The Modern Norfolk & Norwich Hospital.

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1883 to 1900.





THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL, 1883.





## Description of the New Hospital.

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### GEOLOGY.

THE New Hospital, completed in 1883, has been placed a little further Westward than the old one, so that about one half of it stands upon new ground. But except that some of the old ground has been much broken up for making foundations, and also—formerly—for excavating for brick-earth, the general character of the soil is the same throughout.

Mr. F. W. Harmer, F.G.S., our eminent local geologist, who has taken the trouble to make special borings for me, in three or four places, in the Hospital gardens, to a depth of about eleven feet, has kindly given me the following notes of the results:—

“These borings first passed through one to two feet of absorbent surface soil; and next through six to seven feet of sandy loam. The latter is the bed which is so largely dug for brickmaking to the North of Norwich. It is of glacial age.\* This brick-earth was shown by the borings to be underlaid by gravelly sand, the bottom of which was not reached. The Chalk would no doubt have been met with under it at no great depth.”

The layers of soil thus brought up were in no case wet or sodden (and practically it is found that all rain that falls is quickly absorbed).

\* The ‘Lower Glacial’ of Messrs. Wood and Harmer, believed by them to represent the Contorted Drift of the Cromer Coast.—See ‘Supplement to the Mollusca of the Crag,’ Introduction, p. xix. Palæontographical Society, 1872.

(The loam [or brick-earth] referred to was formerly dug for brickmaking in the immediate neighbourhood. And it is stated that the bricks used for building the first portion of the old Hospital were made in a field immediately opposite, across the main road; also that bricks for building the second portion of this (1774) were made of brick-earth, dug from and burnt on the Hospital grounds.)

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(A Hospital minute for 1813 records that a neighbouring owner in that year asked permission to burn bricks in an adjoining field, which request was refused by the Hospital authorities, after consultation with the Medical Staff.)

NOTE.—Mr. H. B. Woodward, writing in 1881, says, “The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital is built upon Glacial Sand.” But from these borings it appears that the brick-earth deposit upon which he says the Victoria Station stands, extends at least as far as the Hospital.

THE  
Present Norfolk & Norwich Hospital.

1900.

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THE present Norfolk and Norwich Hospital was erected in 1879—1883, the foundation stone having been laid by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on June 17th, 1879, and the completed Hospital opened by Their R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, on August 20th, 1883. The joint Architects were Mr. Thomas Henry Wyatt, of London, and Mr. Edward Boardman, of Norwich. The former Hospital, with its various alterations and additions, had existed from 1771, a period of 108 years.

The new Hospital was built upon the old but enlarged site; its position being just outside the City (St. Stephen's) Gates.\* The old Hospital grounds contained at its commencement between two and three acres. The grounds of the present Hospital contain about seven and a half acres; this area being the aggregation of the original 2-3 acres; of the adjacent property on the western side known as the "Flint House Estate," purchased in 1874 of the Rev. J. L. Johnson; and of a further adjoining property beyond this latter, purchased in 1878, of Mr. E. C. Bailey, and known as "The

\* In Commonwealth times, it is stated, some portion of this land was temporarily used for the storage of gunpowder. And formerly, between the Hospital grounds and the City gate stood one of the five leper or lazar houses possessed by Norwich.



Shrubbery." The area of this latter is about two and a quarter acres.

This district of Norwich is more or less built over, but by no means closely. And the existence of a wide road in front, and of numerous gardens to the houses, together with the large grounds belonging to the Hospital itself, render the site quite airy and appropriate. The situation is also conveniently near the city.

The New Hospital buildings are placed upon the Eastern two-thirds of this property (the Western-most portion then just purchased not being available at the time of building), which has a frontage of 520 feet to St. Stephen's Road, along which it runs in a direction somewhat Easterly by South-westerly; the General Aspect of the Hospital being South-East. It is bounded along its road frontage by a wall with iron palisades, a little more than six feet in height, and having two sets of iron gates, also about six feet in height.

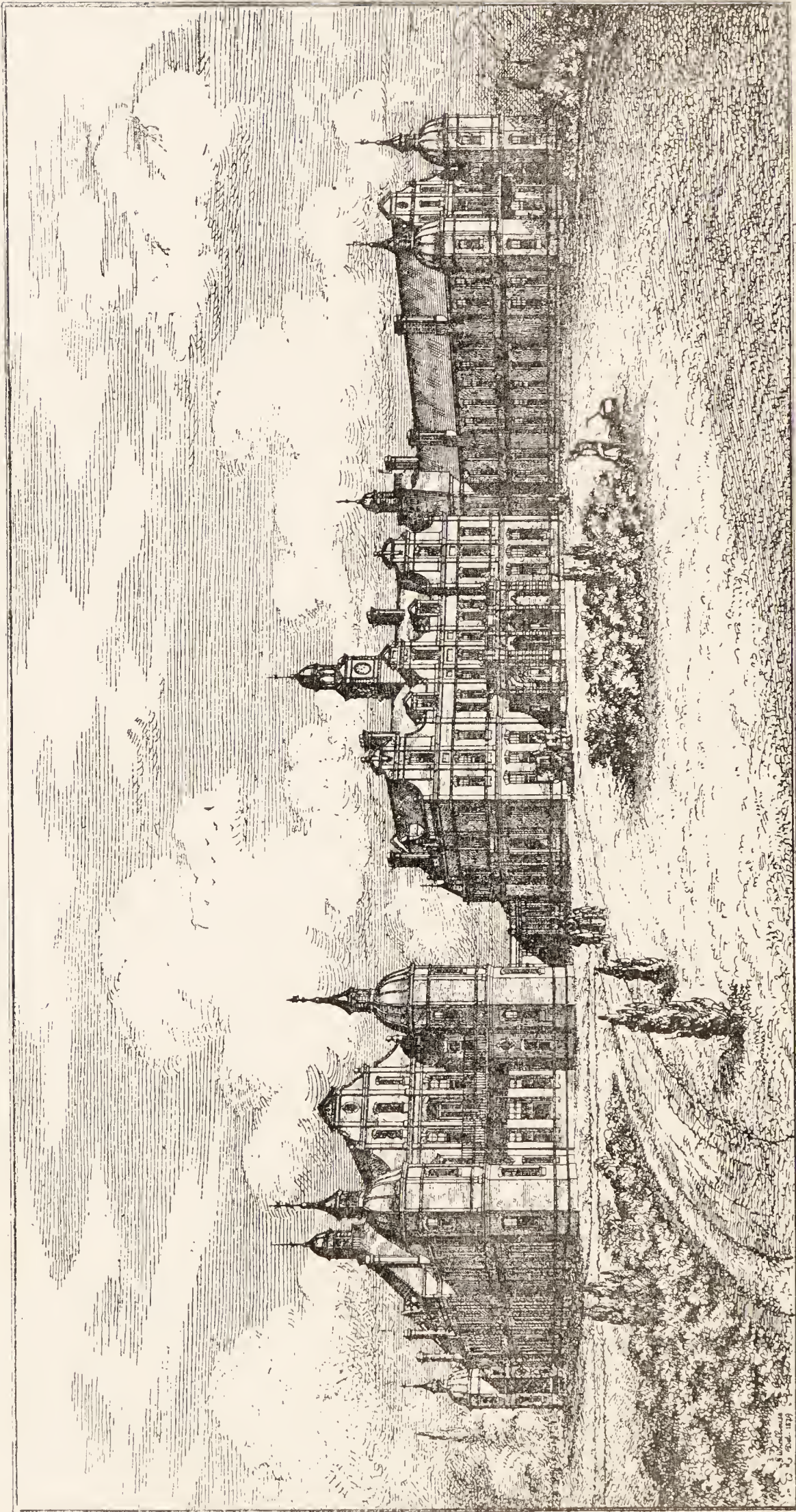
The main entrance is near the centre of this, and leads by a carriage drive to the front door and central portions of the Hospital. Another gateway, towards its eastern extremity, provides an entrance to the Out-patients' department, and to the shelters for waiting carriages. Still beyond this is a large door entrance leading to the Isolation Wards, to various offices and portions of the Hospital arrangements, and to the Mortuary.

The central Hospital portico and doorway are retired 110 feet, and the ends of its two principal pavilions about 84 feet from the front boundary wall (these distances securing the cheerful outlook afforded by passing traffic, combined with the quietness and absence of noise so desirable for the patients). The roadway in front of the Hospital is paved with wood. A tram-line worked by overhead electric wires runs along it.

The following general description of the *intended* New Hospital is given in the *Building News* of June 13th, 1879.







— NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL —  
— PERSPECTIVE VIEW —

THOMAS  
E. SHAWMAN  
JOINT  
ARCHITECTS

From the "Building News."



"The new building is being erected partly on the site of, and partly on the grounds belonging to the old Hospital, and is arranged on the separate pavilion principle, connected by corridors, as shown by the ground plan. A portion of the old Hospital (on the North-East side of the site, and nearest to the City) is retained, and is to be re-arranged and enlarged, so as to contain the Out-patients' department, Museum, &c., on the ground floor; together with a Nurses' Home on the 1st and 2nd floors; communication with the new building being provided by means of a covered way. The pavilions are two-storied buildings, the 1st floor of each being exactly similar in arrangement to the ground floor, a 2nd floor being formed over the central portion of each, to contain bedrooms for the female servants of the establishment. The central compartments, between the large wards, contain the principal staircases (giving access to the upper floors), nurses' rooms, sculleries, &c. The administrative block, which is placed in the centre of the new buildings, contains on the ground floor, Board-room, Library, Surgery, large Waiting-hall, &c.; on the 1st floor, resident Medical Officers' sitting and bedrooms; and on the 2nd floor, bedrooms for pupils and men-servants. The kitchens, servants' offices, and store-rooms are placed in the basement of this block, round which are large areas and open spaces giving abundant light and ventilation to the basement story. Behind the administrative block is placed the Operating department, effectually separated from the noise and traffic of the rest of the Hospital; it contains a spacious Operating Theatre, with several small wards arranged round it for special Surgical cases. The Chapel, which will accommodate about 110 persons, is placed at the N.E. corner of the site, and is connected with the main building by a vestibule. The new building is being executed in local red bricks . . . with stone dressings sparingly introduced, the roofs being covered with Broseley tiles. All the internal woodwork is to be of pitch-pine varnished, and the fittings throughout will be of the best and most approved description. The Chapel, corridors, staircases, waiting-rooms, &c., are to be heated by Mr. H. Saxon-Snell's patent therm-hydric stoves, and the small wards by means of open fireplaces. The ventilation will be effected by means of extracting flues in the ceilings of the different rooms, connected with large exhaust shafts in the roofs (heat being the extracting power) to remove the vitiated air, fresh air being introduced through gratings at the floor level. Great attention has been paid to the sanitary arrangements throughout the building. The height from floor to ceiling of all the wards and principal rooms throughout, will be at least 14 feet, that of secondary rooms varying from 9 to 12 feet. The total number of beds provided for In-patients is 200; accommodation is provided for

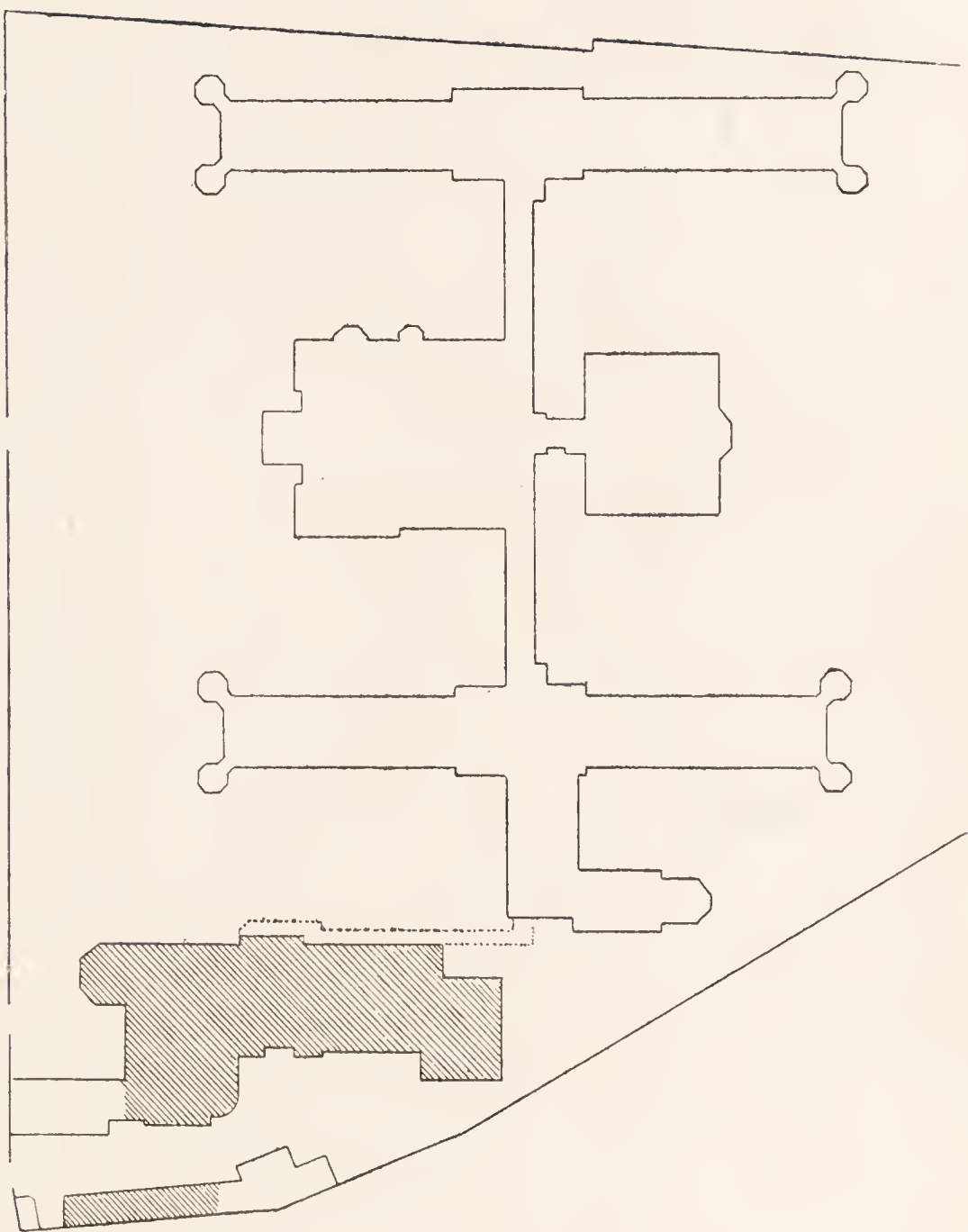


8 medical officers and pupils, 30 nurses, and 10 domestic servants, together with Matron, Housekeeper, and Secretary. The minimum cubic space *per* bed allowed for ordinary wards is 1,500 cubic feet, and for Surgical wards 1,900 cubic feet. The cost of the building, including the Chapel, and the alterations to a portion of old Hospital, may be taken at £46,000.”\*

To the above may well be added the following descriptive remarks on the *completed* Hospital, furnished by the Architect, Mr. Boardman, and published in the Norwich Press, of August, 1883.

“An area of nearly eight acres is comprised in the new buildings and the surrounding grounds. The plan of construction adopted corresponds to that of St. Thomas’s Hospital . . . on the Thames Embankment . . . . It is what is known as the separate pavilion principle—a plan which in general outline resembles the letter **H**, slightly modified. The perpendicular lines of the letter answer to two wings or pavilions, lying east and west of a central block of three-storied buildings, called the Administration block, to the rear of which is another block, one storied, designated the Operating block. Cut in two by these intersecting blocks, the cross line of the **H** represents the two corridors by which the limbs are connected to the body of the edifice. The pavilions are two storied, with nicely curved gables and imposing octangular angles, surmounted by spire-headed dome turrets. The public entrance is through a bold, ornamental, projecting portico, or *porte cochère*, with rusticated piers and arches, a handsome entablature, and a stone balustrade. A panel in the centre of the entablature bears the arms of the Prince and Princess of Wales quartered, and on the frieze is inscribed, in front ‘Norfolk and Norwich Hospital;’ at the sides, ‘Founded 1771,’ ‘Rebuilt 1879.’ Towering above the central block is a fine clock turret, provided with a four-faced clock, which strikes the hours. . . . The fabric is of red brick, peculiarly fine in quality, with stone sparingly introduced. It is roofed in with Broseley tiles, and the dome turrets are cased with lead. Showing a handsome *façade*, picturesque gables, and tapering minarets, the buildings form an exceedingly stately pile, and, as seen from beyond the neatly-railed and lawn-like enclosure in which they stand, they have an imposing effect. . . . The wants of 220 patients will (by them) be adequately met. . . .

\* Several of these details now require slight modification, but they are correctly given in subsequent pages.



SCALE  
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200  
F E E T

OUTLINE GROUND PLAN OF NEW HOSPITAL.

*Edward Boardman, Junr*  
*T. H. Wyatt.* } Architects



“On a survey of the building and an examination of its details, we begin with the Administrative block, which, as we have said, is placed in the centre of the new structure. On the ground floor is a paved entrance corridor, leading into a large quadrangular waiting-hall for the reception of friends desirous of seeing patients on Visiting days. A porter's lodge, rooms for Surgeon, dresser, and dispenser, and a Physicians' library extend down the right-hand side (of this) . . . ; and on the left are Secretary's office, Board-room, Matron's room, and store-rooms. . . .

“Above, on the first floor, are the private apartments of the Lady Superintendent, the House-Surgeon, the Assistant-Surgeon, and pupils. All these rooms have a separate communication with the apartments on the ground floor. The second floor affords sleeping accommodation for the porter and other officers.

“Returning to the waiting-hall, with its lantern roof, contributing light to the kitchen in the basement, and crossing over the main corridor, we enter the Operating block, consisting of the Theatre, about 45 feet by 20 feet (really 38 feet by 20 feet), lighted both from the end and the roof, and surrounded by small wards for ten beds, nurses' bedroom, bath, and lavatory. This, as we have already stated, is a one-storey building. It is so recessed as to be almost isolated, thereby securing privacy and freedom from disquieting noises. The flooring throughout this block consists of the heaviest of wood—teak.

“The basement is well lighted with windows looking into broad asphalted areas. It contains a spacious kitchen, 51 feet square, house-keeper's room, servants' hall, scullery, stores, &c. A wide corridor runs east and west, along which the rations prepared in the kitchen are run in a waggon to the lifts, by which they are hoisted to the landings outside the wards of the pavilions. At the end of each corridor are coal cellars and boiler rooms, provided with duplicate boilers, all the heating being by hot water carried in pipes throughout the building. Provision is also made for medicated baths. All the cooking is effected by gas stoves.

“Ascending to the ground floor, we turn in the direction of the pavilions lying on the right and left of the Administrative block, approached by long, wide, fireproof corridors, laid with wood blocks, and cut off from the Administrative block by swing doors, which effectually exclude all sounds from beyond. The pavilions are two storied, the first floors of each being exactly similar in arrangement to the ground floor, with a second floor formed over the central portion of each and containing bedrooms for the female servants. They are about 260 feet long and 30 feet wide. Each wing is divided into lofty wards, affording accommodation for twenty-four beds, and surrounded



by nurses' rooms, ward sculleries, and smaller single wards for the nursing of special cases. Practically each of these floors is a hospital in itself. In the turrets at the angles are closets and baths, so constructed as to secure complete isolation from the wards, which are freely lighted with lofty windows at the sides and end. The ventilation is abundant. Running through the entire length of the pavilion roof are large trunks connected with the ward and with ventilating shafts. These, taking up the foul air, carry it away to an ornamental ventilating turret, which rises from the ridge of the roof and is surrounded by a balcony. Two wards are specially set apart for children's cases in the north-east pavilion. One has thirteen and the other four beds. The upper stories are all reached by wide wood teak staircases, and it may be added that the parapeted roofs of the corridors are asphalted, and form pleasant airing promenades for the patients.

"A portion of the old Hospital is re-arranged and enlarged, so as to contain on the ground floor the Out-patients' department, and the Pathological Museum; and on the first and second floors a Nurses' Home. In the latter are dormitories for thirty nurses; their dining-room is situate at the north-east end of the main corridor. At the extreme end of the block most distant from the Out-patients' department are four wards for infectious cases.

"The new Gothic chapel, which will accommodate about 100 persons, is placed at the north-east corner of the site, and is connected by a covered way with the north-east pavilion. It is a beautiful little edifice, consisting of a nave lighted by six windows, with a semi-octagonal chancel lighted by five windows, and laid with Minton's tiles. The building, with the Hospital corridors, staircases, &c., are heated by hot-water coils, and the large wards by Mr. Saxon-Snell's therm-hydric stoves.

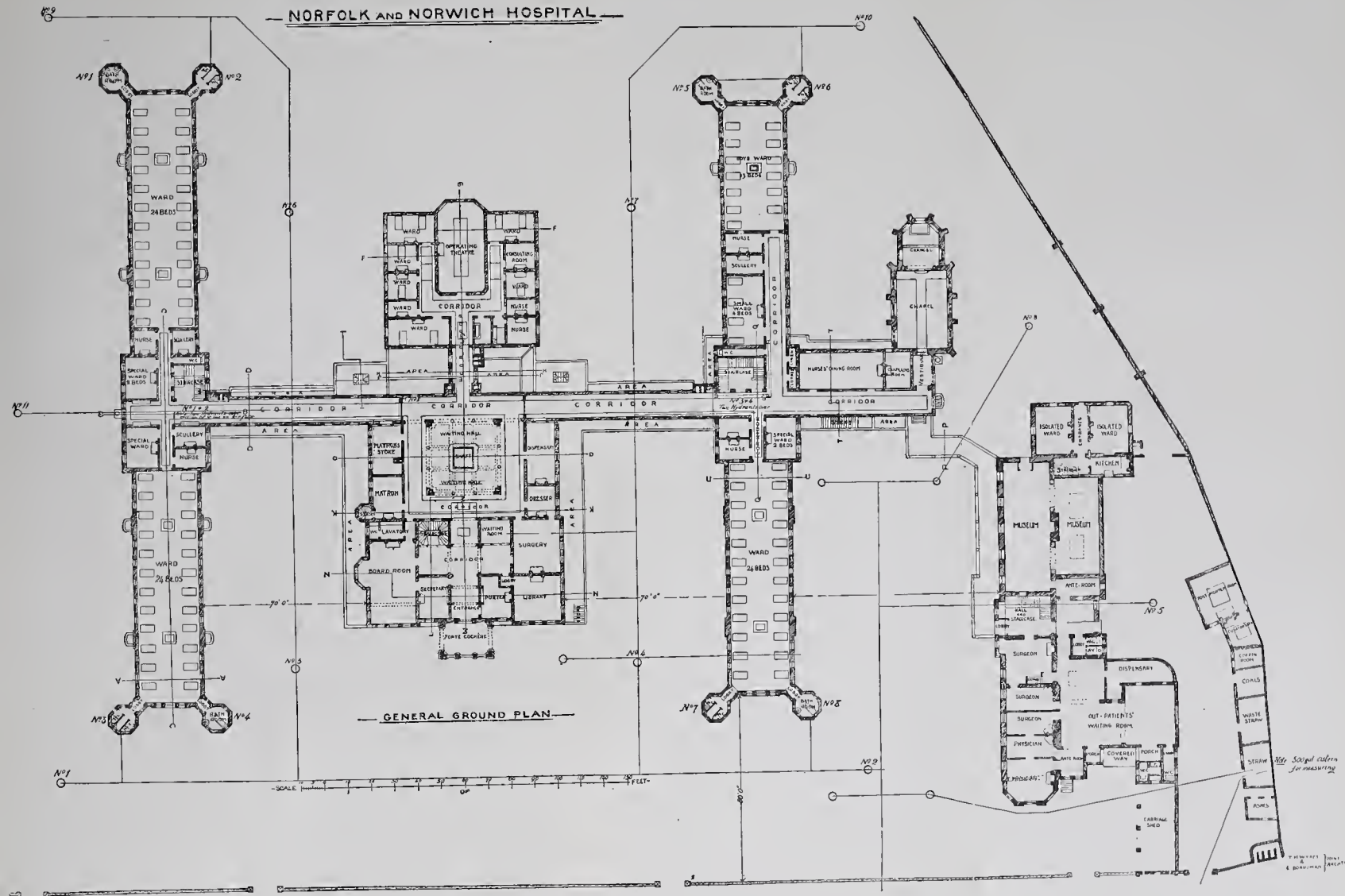
"The steam laundry, built a few years since at the north-west corner of the grounds, well consorts with the new buildings of which it is an adjunct, and its machinery is of the newest and best description. The new Hospital is provided with hydrants and every fire-extinguishing requisite.

"The total cost of the new buildings is about £52,000. Mr. Edward Boardman, of this city, jointly with Mr. Wyatt, of London, is the Architect, but for the actual construction of the Hospital Mr. Boardman is almost alone responsible."

NOTE.—In consequence of the early death of Mr. Wyatt, the development of the plans and the carrying on of the work was entirely entrusted to Mr. Boardman; and to him is mainly due the credit attaching to the final erection of the handsome and complete building.

NOTE ALSO—The total cost of the New Hospital was ultimately £54,494. 0. 10., and that of the Laundry was £2,622. 5. 4.,—in all £57,116. 6. 2.

GENERAL GROUND PLAN





A few further and more detailed descriptions of the several parts of the Hospital, as they exist and are in operation at this time, may properly here be given.

As already noted, the frontage of the Hospital buildings is very extended, and in fact their various portions occupy nearly the whole extent of the ground from its eastern end to the boundary fence and wall which separate the Hospital grounds proper from the newest property purchased (on the western side), and termed 'the Shrubbery.' A portion of this is at the present time being appropriated for the erection thereon of new Nurses' quarters and dormitories, at an estimated cost of £12,000 to £15,000 (for which the funds have been provided by the generosity of the President of the Hospital, the Earl of Leicester, K.G.).

The Hospital grounds themselves are almost entirely divided by the buildings into two parts. The front portion, that lying between the Hospital and the roadway, being laid out with grass and the necessary paths; and the larger portion, behind the Hospital, being utilized for the benefit of the patients and of the Hospital staff. Near the further (north-western) end of this latter stands a Steam Laundry, with disinfecting chamber (erected in 1875-6, at a cost of about £2,600). The rest of this area is most agreeably laid out with beds for flowers and shrubs, and with grass plots having wide paths between, used by the patients for air and exercise. And in various parts of it stand, an Aviary, a small Greenhouse, a Summer-house, a Fountain, and (recently removed) a small Shelter for the out-door treatment of tuberculosis. The grass plots are utilized for tennis playing, for croquet, and for the game of bowls—both for patients or others. (The Nurses have a Tennis Ground in the upper part of the adjoining 'Shrubbery' garden.)

Near the back entrance from St. Stephen's Road stand the Mortuary, with its resting house adjoining, and some small outbuildings.

The two large Hospital PAVILIONS are two storied, and



are placed at the extremities of the long corridor. They are identical in form and general arrangement, and are about 276 feet in length, by 28 feet in breadth including the walls, and 32 feet in height to the eaves. They are each 70 feet apart from the central buildings.

Internally the Pavilions are each divided into four similar wards, two in each half or wing, and making eight large wards in all. Six of THE WARDS are each 100 feet long by about 25 feet wide (excluding the walls of 18 inches each) and 14 feet high. But the two wards of the North-eastern pavilion are shortened at their distal end, owing to the conformation of the grounds. They have like the other wards a smaller ward at their inner end. The length of these shortened wards is about 70 feet.\* The ceilings of the upper wards are perfectly level. In those of the lower wards are two projecting beams, necessitated for the lodgment of the flues of the wards above. The wards have square ends, with a large triple-framed window at the further extremity (which in the children's and the three other upper wards has a large balcony outside); the door of entrance being at the opposite or inner end. The junctions of the floors and ceilings are angular. Between almost every two beds is a tall narrow window, six feet high by two feet wide, opening both top and bottom, and having above it a further falling window or flap about two feet deep. There are eighteen such windows in each large ward, and they are fitted with Holland roller blinds. A ventilator also exists in the wall below the window (but this is rarely used, as it has been found to cause too much draught).

The walls of the wards are painted, and are hung with numerous plain or coloured engravings. The ceilings are whitewashed. The flooring is of pitch-pine, which is well polished with bees-wax, renewed weekly. The floor is only

\* The shortened ward in the upper story was originally intended to be used as a Children's Ward. But the children are now located in the upper large ward in the Western pavilion.

washed once a year, at the general cleaning, except partially for local reasons.

The wards are warmed by two Saxon-Snell stoves, each with two grates, facing up and down the ward. (A cold current into the ward is largely prevented by the air of the landings and corridors being warmed by the hot-water pipes and coils placed there for the general warming of the building). The chimney flues pass down from the stoves and are carried under the floor to the outside of the building, where they ascend to a proper height above the roof.

The *Lavatories* and *Bath-rooms* are placed in the octagon turrets at either corner of the distal extremity of the wards. The Lavatory measures about ten feet by nine and a half feet, has five cross windows, and is divided into three compartments. Of these the centre is fitted with a slop sink, and the other two as water-closets, with proper ventilating pipes. In the ante-passage from the ward are two cross windows. The Bath-room, in the opposite turret, is of the same size as the lavatory. It is fitted with an enamelled bath; has a constant supply of hot and cold water; and (like the lavatory) has an electric lamp.

The wards (as well as the whole Hospital) are artificially *lighted by Electricity* (introduced to replace gas in 1896, at a cost of about £800). Four single incandescent lamps (of 16 candle power) are suspended along the centre of the ward ceiling, with an additional one for the Nurses' use; and also another very small lamp for use at night. Between nearly every two beds is also placed a similar lamp (ten on each side), and there is also provided a strong movable hand lamp, attachable to any one of these side lamp connections.

Each of the large wards contains 24 beds (the shortened wards only 17), thus affording at least 1,500 cubic feet of air space for each patient.

The *Bedsteads* are of iron, and many of them, chiefly in the Surgical wards, are fitted with movable head-pieces.

They are entirely open, ward screens being used when required for privacy. The newest bedsteads have wire spring mattresses, and are six feet six inches long, three feet broad, and two feet five inches high, with four brass castors on their feet. The older ones (but not the new ones) have a drawer under the bed near its foot for patients' clothes, &c. And a small locker stands by the side of the head of the bed. Over each bed is suspended a 'Tommy,' for the use of the patients in raising and supporting themselves. And on the wall are a card with the patient's name, and two boards for the patient's dietary and for prescriptions. The mattresses are chiefly filled with horse-hair; but a few of the older ones, with straw or oat-flight, are still in use. Cupboards for patients' clothes, and for spare blankets and sheets, &c., are placed on several of the landings.

The dressings and fouled linen are put into a pail outside the ward, and thence carried away to be burnt or disinfected.

There is a piano or harmonium (provided by private subscriptions) in each of the large wards.

No smoking is allowed in the wards.

The eight large wards are separated into Medical and Surgical; the surgical beds being the more numerous, and including those belonging to the operation block. The several small wards are utilized, when required, for special or acute cases, either medical or surgical. At the inner end of the large wards are some smaller rooms, appropriated as a Nurse's dormitory, a small ward for two patients, a ward scullery, and a Nurse's water-closet.

The long CORRIDOR which runs on the ground-floor from end to end of the building, is about 350 feet in length, namely, about 285 feet connecting the pavilions, and 65 feet in its eastern extension. On this floor it is entirely covered, and is lighted by windows on both sides. It is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height by about 10 feet in breadth. It is paved with waxed wood blocks, edged with black and red tiles. Its walls are painted,





NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL

FOUNDED A.D. 1772.

REBUILT A.D. 1879.

T. H. WYATT, F.R.I.B.A. } ARCHITECTS.  
E. BOARDMAN, F.R.I.B.A. }

J. W. & H. LACEY, CONTRACTORS.

COST £57116.

OPENED FOR RECEPTION OF PATIENTS. 1883.

BY THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES  
THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

H. W. B. EDWARDS, ESQ.

VICE CHAIRMAN

THE REV. CANON HEAVISIDE.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN

EDWARD COPEMAN, M.D.

PHYSICIANS

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S. T. TAYLOR, M.B.

SURGEONS

W. CADCE, F.R.C.S.

T. W. CROSSE, F.R.C.S.

C. WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS

M. BEVERLEY, M.D.

H. S. ROBINSON, M.R.C.S.

THE FOUNDATION STONE  
OF THIS HOSPITAL.  
WAS LAID  
BY  
FIELD-MARSHAL  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS  
THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.C.  
JUNE 17. 1879.

PRESIDENT  
THE EARL OF LEICESTER, K.C.

VICE PRESIDENT  
THE LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH.

TREASURER  
HENRY BIRKBECK, ESQ.

CHAIRMAN  
OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE  
THE REV. ARTHUR C. COPEMAN.

JUNE XVII

A.D. MDCCCLXXIX



and its ceilings whitewashed. Near its outer ends open the lifts which bring the food from the kitchen corridor on the basement level; and here are the staircases to the upper story. It forms the channel of communication from the centre with all parts of the Hospital. Opening into its eastern extension are the Nurses' dining-room, and the Chapel, as well as a staircase leading to the basement corridor. At its terminus is the door which communicates with the covered way to the wing of the old Hospital.

The *Corridor of the upper story* is shorter, is unenclosed except for low parapet walls, and is used to some extent as an airing place for children, for older patients unable to make use of the Hospital grounds, and for the "out-door treatment of tuberculous patients.

*The Portico* at the general entrance is such as to allow of the carriages of those bringing patients to the Hospital, and of visitors, to drive to the door under cover.

The first part of the ENTRANCE HALL is narrowed, and has on its right side the Hall-porter's room, and on its left the Secretary's room. On the walls just beyond these are two black Marble Tablets, with inscriptions commemorating the foundation and opening of the new Hospital; also the front of the Foundation Stone laid by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales in 1879. Further on, on the right, is a large room appropriated to the Medical Staff, where also their consultations are held. Beyond this, is the Surgery, where the resident surgical officers attend to the numerous casualties of the day; and in which severer cases are received before being sent to their ward. Attached to this room is a smaller one, capable of being properly darkened, and used for Ophthalmological purposes; and near it is another small room, now adapted for the use of the Röntgen rays apparatus, and for photography.

This room contains a 10-inch induction Coil, by Apps, a 12-Volt Litanode Accumulator, and the necessary Crooke's tubes and



fluorescent screens. The induction coil and accumulator are fitted upon a trolley, so that they may be wheeled into a ward in those cases in which a patient is too ill to be moved to the X-ray room.

A variable Rheostat has also been connected with the main electrical supply, by means of which the coil can be worked without employing the accumulator.

There is also a Mackenzie Davidson Couch so arranged as to permit of stereoscopic skiagraphs being taken.\*

Beyond these rooms is the central *Dispensary*.

In the first portion of the Hall are placed, speaking-tubes to the wards, to the Assistant-House-Surgeon, and to the Lady Superintendent, to the Dispenser, and to the Operation Block. There is also a Telephone, communicating with the Out-patients' department, the Isolation Block, the General Telephone Exchange, and the City Police—for the Fire Brigade.

On the floor of the Hall are some broad glass slabs, for lighting the basement beneath.

On the left side, beyond the Secretary's room, are the large Board-room, a well-fitted lavatory, the descending staircase to the kitchen and basement, and the ascending staircase to the first floor rooms.

*The Board-room* is 36 feet long by 20 feet wide. It is well lighted, and its walls are covered with numerous portraits of past Presidents of the Hospital, of distinguished benefactors and officials, and of nearly all the Physicians and Surgeons who have been attached to it in the past. There is also here one of the three well-known portraits of Sir Thomas Browne ; also one of Dr. Caius.†

\* Details supplied by Mr. Ballance.

† This collection of portraits is almost entirely due to the untiring energy of Mr. Charles Williams, at present Senior Surgeon to the Hospital, who has not only by his efforts obtained the majority of these, but has most kindly presented them free of cost to the Governors. A short catalogue and description of many of these portraits was published by Mr. Williams in 1890.

I append the following list kindly supplied by Mr. Williams.

The first series were presented in 1871, the Centenary of the Hospital, and other portraits have been added at different times, subsequently :—

1. Autographic Note and Autograph of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Patron of the Hospital (date 1884).
2. The same of H.R.H. The Princess of Wales, Patroness.
3. Thomas Hayter, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, 1749—1761, in whose mind the idea of establishing a Hospital originated (Photograph).
4. George, third Earl of Orford, President, 1771 to 1791 (Etching).
5. William Asheton, second Lord Suffield, President, 1807 to 1821 (Crayon).
6. John, second Lord Wodehouse, President, 1821 to 1846 (Engraving).
7. The Earl of Leicester, President, 1846 (Engraving). Also a large Autotype portrait, 1900.
8. Samuel Hinds, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, Vice-President, 1851 to 1857 (Lithograph).
9. John Thomas Pelham, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, Vice-President, 1857 (Engraving).
10. William Fellowes, of Shotesham, Founder of the Institution and its first Treasurer, 1771 to 1775 (Oil).
11. Robert Fellowes, M.P., Treasurer, 1775 to 1803 (Etching).
12. Thomas Blofeld, Treasurer, 1803 to 1817 (Oil).
13. John Henry Gurney, Treasurer, 1847 to 1867 (Engraving).
14. Dr. John Beevor, Physician, 1771 to 1793 (Crayon).
15. Dr. John Manning, Physician, 1771 to 1805 (Oil).
16. Dr. John Murray, Physician, 1771 to 1790 (Oil).
17. Dr. Richard Lubbock, Physician, 1790 to 1808 (Oil).
18. Dr. James Alderson, Surgeon, and subsequently Physician, 1771 to 1821 (Oil).
19. Dr. Warner Wright, Physician, 1804 to 1840 (Oil).
20. Dr. Henry Reeve, Physician, 1808 to 1814 (Crayon).

21. Dr. Edward Rigby, Surgeon, and subsequently Physician, 1771 to 1821 (Oil).
22. Dr. Lewis Evans, Physician, 1821 to 1850 (Crayon).
23. Dr. John Yelloly, F.R.S., Physician, 1821 to 1832 (Oil).
24. Dr. Edward Lubbock, Physician, 1832 to 1847 (Lithograph).
25. Dr. Robert Hull, Physician, 1840 to 1854 (Water Colour, *by Mrs. Opie*).
26. Dr. Arthur Tawke, Physician, 1847 to 1851 (Oil).
27. Dr. William Harcourt Ranking, Physician, 1850 to 1864 (Oil).
28. Benjamin Gooch, Consulting Surgeon, 1771 to 1776 (Oil).
29. Philip Meadows Martineau, Surgeon, 1777 to 1828 (Engraving).
30. Edward Colman, Surgeon, 1790 to 1812 (Oil).
31. William Dalrymple, Surgeon, 1812 to 1839 (Oil).
32. John Greene Crosse, F.R.S., Surgeon, 1823 to 1850 (Oil).
33. Henry Carter, Surgeon, 1827 to 1830 (Pencil Drawing).
34. Benjamin Henry Norgate, Surgeon, 1828 to 1857 (Crayon).
35. Jonathan Matchett, Assistant-Surgeon, 1773 to 1778 (Oil).
36. Page Nicol Scott, Assistant-Surgeon, 1814 to 1819 (Water Colour).
37. Thomas Martineau, Assistant-Surgeon, 1819 to 1823 (Water Colour).
38. Dr. Edward Rigby, Senior (Etching).
39. Dr. James Alderson (Lithograph).
40. William Dalrymple, Surgeon (Engraving).

The following Portraits have been since added :—

41. H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, with Autograph, presented by himself (Photograph).
42. Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., Founder of the Samaritan Fund (Lithograph).
43. G. S. Kett, Treasurer (Water Colour).
44. William Donne, Surgeon (Oil).



45. Dr. Goodwin (Water Colour).
46. Dr. Copeman (Crayon).
47. W. P. Nichols, Surgeon (Crayon).
48. G. W. W. Firth, Surgeon (Crayon).
49. T. W. Crosse, Surgeon (Photograph).
50. Henry Birkbeck, Treasurer (Photograph).
51. William Cadge, Surgeon (Oil, *by Herkomer*).
52. Bishop Yonge, Bishop of Norwich, 1761 to 1783 (Etching).
53. Bishop Stanley, 1837 to 1849 (Engraving).
54. Sir Thomas Browne, M.D., Author of '*Religio Medici*' (Oil).
55. Dr. John Caius, born in Norwich, 1510 (Oil).

The following Pictures and Portraits are hung in the Medical Staff's room, on the opposite side of the Hall to the Board room. The portraits are those of gentlemen less intimately connected with the Hospital, or of great eminence and in relation with Norfolk :—

56. Picture of the "Good Samaritan" by Brown, presented to the Hospital by himself in 1779 (Oil).
57. Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, M.D., first Baronet, of Dunham Lodge, Norfolk (Engraving).
58. Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., born in Norfolk, and pupil of Dr. Rigby (Engraving).
59. Mr. Bransby Blake Cooper, Surgeon to Guy's Hospital a pupil (Engraving).
60. Sir George Murray Humphry, of Cambridge, a pupil (Engraving).
61. Mr. Charles Mends Gibson (Engraving).
62. Dr. Edward Rigby, Jun., of London, pupil (Photograph).
63. Mr. John Dalrymple, of London, pupil (Lithograph).
64. Mr. William Dalrymple, Surgeon (Engraving).
65. Dr. Baly, of London, killed on railway (Photograph).
66. Sir Thomas Browne, M.D., of Norwich (Lithograph).
67. Dr. Edward Lubbock (Lithograph).



- 68. Sir James Paget, Bart., of London, Surgeon, born at Yarmouth (Engraving).
- 69. Mr. John Greene Crosse (Lithograph).
- 70. Mr. Hudson Gurney (Engraving).
- 71. Mr. P. M. Martineau, Surgeon (Engraving).
- 72. Dr. Edward Rigby, copy of picture in Board room (Oil).
- 73. Dr. Edward Rigby (Engraving).
- 74. Dr. Sayers, Norwich (Engraving).
- 75. Sir William Jackson Hooker, of Norwich (Etching).
- 76. Dr. James Alderson (Etching).
- 77. Mr. John Browne, Surgeon to King Charles II. (Engraving).

In addition, there are in the Hall, two full-length Engravings of Their R.H. The Prince and Princess of Wales. And in the Secretary's room, the following :—

- 78. Rev. John Peele, one of the first Auditors (Engraving).
- 79. Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham, Bishop of Norwich (Engraving).
- 80. Sir Samuel Bignold, M.P. for Norwich, 1854 (Engraving).
- 81. Mr. P. M. Martineau (Engraving).

By permission of the Board of Management, the periodical meetings of the Norwich Medico-Chirurgical Society are held in the Board room.

Beyond these is the GREAT CENTRAL HALL, about 53 feet square. Through its centre rises the great kitchen shaft, with its glass top. The Hall is lighted from the roof. On its right-hand side are doors opening into the Surgery, the Ophthalmic room, and the Central Dispensary. And on its left side, a Lavatory door, the Lady Superintendent's Office room, and a storeroom for household articles. At its north end the long corridor runs through it, and beyond this is the lobby leading to the Operating Theatre and its adjoining rooms.

In this Hall is kept ready for use a small hand fire-engine, with hose, &c.

THE OPERATION BLOCK is located on the north side of the centre of the long corridor, and immediately at the back of the large Central Hall. It consists of a corridor of approach from this, leading to the Operating Theatre—on each side of which, and separated from it by a passage way, are several small rooms. Those on the right-hand side comprise a Surgeon's consulting and washing room, an Anæsthetising room, a Nurse's private room, a scullery, a storeroom, a water-closet and a bath room. On the left-hand side are four small wards for operation cases.

*The Operating Theatre* itself is a lofty room about 38 feet long by 20 feet broad. It is lighted by a large flat-bay window at its northern end, and by a long glass skylight in the roof; this latter being about twenty-four feet long and seven and a half feet wide. It was entirely renovated in 1899, at a cost, including the Röntgen Rays Room, of £600; all provided by private benefactions.

The walls of the Theatre, and of the Consultation room adjoining, are lined to the height of six feet with glazed cream-coloured tiles, surmounted with a band three inches wide of blue tiles; above the tiles the walls are coated with cream enamel paint. The ceilings are whitewashed. The doors are enamel-painted, and the woodwork of the windows is grained and varnished. There is a constant supply of hot and cold water. The basins are of stone enamelled.

The floor is level, of closely-fitted pine-wood, well waxed and polished, and upon the central (operative) portion of this is super-posed a covering of linoleum. The junctions of the floor with the walls are rounded off.

The Theatre is warmed by lengths of large hot-water pipes, and occasionally also by a good-sized gas stove, which has recently replaced the old open coal fireplace. Any down-draught of cold air from the skylight is prevented, when necessary, by a row of gas jets placed under it.

The artificial lighting of this room (as of the whole Hospital) is entirely by electricity. The pendant and

movable chandelier of four burners, of 16-candle power each, is placed immediately over the operating table, whilst five other single-burner incandescent lamps are placed at various portions of the room. A movable electric hand-lamp is also attached to the wall ready for use.

The ventilation is carried out through the windows of the wall and roof.

The following is a list of the furniture and sterilizing apparatus of the Operating Theatre, and of the Surgeons' room adjoining, which (as well as that of the fittings of the Rays room) has been kindly furnished to me by Mr. H. A. Ballance, one of the Surgical Staff of the Hospital.

Down's enamelled iron operation table, heated by a constant stream of warm water circulating through a tubular framework. This table can be arranged for the Trendelenburg position.

Glass and enamelled iron straight and curved tables on ball-bearing castors for instruments, sponges, dressings, anæsthetics, &c.

Glass and enamelled iron table, made to raise and lower, movable tripod stands of enamelled iron, to hold basins containing lotions.

Enamelled iron chairs, and a seat for the operator, which is made to raise or lower.

Glass and enamelled iron box for bandages, &c.

Glass and enamelled iron instrument cabinet with glass shelves inside. The cabinet measures five feet four inches by three feet three inches.

An enamelled iron box on castors for waste dressings.

Marble shelves, on which rest a Schimmelbusch instrument sterilizer, and a five-gallon copper boiler, gas heated, for the supply of a sufficiency of boiling water.

Glass shelves, upon which rest four-gallon glass jars containing antiseptic lotions.

An enamelled iron irrigating apparatus six feet high, on wheels, and containing a three-gallon glass reservoir at the top. This reservoir is capable of being raised another three feet by a simple mechanism.

A Berkfield filter, fitted on to the main water supply in the Theatre, serves to supply sterilized water as required.

The washing basins and sinks are efficiently trapped, and lead into open gulleys outside the Theatre walls.

The central part of the teak floor of the Theatre, upon which



the operation table stands, is covered with linoleum to facilitate cleansing.

In the lavatory, opening into the Theatre, is a high-pressure steam sterilizer by the Kny-Scheerer Company of New York. This is used for the purpose of sterilizing dressings, wool sponges, etc., and the process is carried out at a temperature of 250° F. The apparatus is gas heated.

In connection with the sterilization of dressings there are some dozens of rectangular air-tight tinned copper boxes, which are placed full of dressings in the steam sterilizer for disinfection purposes. The dressings, aprons, sponges, &c., remain in the boxes till required at an operation.

Connected with the main constant current electrical supply in the Theatre, there are appliances upon the walls for so reducing the strength of the current that it may be utilized for small surgical lamps, for the cautery, for electrolysis of nævi, for testing electrical reactions of muscles, and for working an induction coil as used for X-ray work.

In a small room adjacent to the Theatre but not opening into it, the patients are anæsthetised, and are then wheeled into the Theatre on a trolley when under the influence of the anæsthetic.

The Surgeons and their Assistants wear at the time of operating an Aseptic linen dress ; and the attending Nurses the same. All other Antiseptic precautions are rigidly carried out, and cotton wool is commonly used instead of sponges.

THE CHAPEL is a licensed building. It has a small Vestry attached to it. It is of pleasing design, measures 25 feet by 22 feet, and will seat about 100 persons. It contains a small organ, the gift of Miss Stone.

The five Chancel windows are filled with stained glass, and were (as well as a handsome Reredos) presented by Mr. Cadge as a memorial of his late wife. Of the six small Nave windows, two are filled with stained glass, to the memory of the Rev. G. Willoughby Barrett, and of Mr. T. W. Crosse ; whilst a third is a portion of a larger stained-glass window removed from the former chapel.

THE WING OF THE OLD HOSPITAL, at the eastern extremity of the new buildings, which was left standing in 1879, has been utilized for several purposes.



At the end nearest to the road, are the *rooms*, five in number, for seeing Medical and Surgical *Out-patients* ; with the large Waiting Hall and the Dispensary.

Beyond this are two large rooms constituting the *Hospital Museum*, with the Curator's rooms adjoining. Whilst the northern end of the Building has rooms appropriated for *temporary isolation purposes*.

On the upper floor are long rooms fitted with *Cubicles*, for *Nurses' dormitories* ; two *Bath-rooms*, and a *Day room* looking towards the public road and 28 feet distant from it. On a second floor are also some small Nurses' bedrooms, and some bedrooms for servants.

The MUSEUM consists of two large rooms, and contains a large and important collection of pathological specimens, fully 4,000 in number. The Calculi are especially remarkable, and number nearly 2,000, containing examples of these concretions of all sizes and varieties. They are displayed in five table-cabinets ; in four of which are arranged the vesical Calculi (about 1,400), specially connected with the Hospital. The majority of these are entire, as removed by lithotomy. The latter specimens are almost all composed of fragments produced by the modern operation of crushing in the bladder.

The fifth table contains about 400 specimens of various Calculi and concretions,—vesical, prostatic, renal, and biliary, &c.

In addition there is a collection of 57 vesical Calculi made by the late Dr. Reeve, 55 of which were duly analysed. The manuscript of this analysis was presented to the Hospital in 1830, and is still preserved in the Museum, together with some interesting letters to him from the eminent chemists of that day, Wollaston and Henry. There is also a further small collection (88) of various stones removed by Mr. Nichols, Mr. Cadge, and others. Also the cast of the very large Mulberry Calculus, weighing two ounces and two drachms, alluded to by Mr. Crosse in his Museum Address (see 1845).

The first page of the above manuscript is thus written :—

*Outlines and Analysis of Calculi,*

belonging to the late *Henry Reeve, M.D.F.L.S.,*

presented to *Mrs. Reeve*

by her friend

JOHN YELLOLY, M.D.F.R.S.,

A.D. 1825.

There is also here a collection of many surgical instruments formerly in use.

In the Museum is a remarkable specimen of the skeleton of a rickety dwarf, executed many years ago in Norwich for a murder.

It also contains the splendid collection of preparations, nearly 300 in number, of diseases of the eye, made by the late Mr. John Dalrymple, of London (son of a former Surgeon to the Hospital), and presented by his brother.

Under a glass case is a skull and a lock of the hair of Sir Thomas Browne, M.D., of Norwich, Author of the “*Religio Medici*,” &c., &c.

Two of the Medical Staff act as Honorary Curators of the Museum, and there is a paid skilled Sub-Curator and Bacteriologist.

THE ISOLATION ROOMS are four in number. They are placed at the extreme end of this long wing, and are utilized for the temporary reception of cases of infectious disease breaking out in the Hospital, or for urgent cases of diphtheria requiring operation.

Beyond this block of building, at the eastern end of the grounds, is the MORTUARY, with the necessary rooms adjoining.

THE LAUNDRY is placed at the north-westerly end of the grounds.

It employs one head and one second laundress, and in addition eight other women ; and is supplied with steam motor power, under the control of the engineer. It has steam-heated hot-water tanks—for washing, and a copper ; also heated drying closets. The fouled linen is treated in a tank, with carbolized water, hot or cold ; and blankets, counterpanes, beds, clothes, etc., in a hot-air disinfecting stove, heated by gas. The temperature is by this means raised usually to 250°—300° Fahr., or as much higher as is desired.

This oven is Goddard and Massey's self-regulating Disinfecting Gas Stove,—Hospital pattern.

PROTECTION OF THE HOSPITAL FROM FIRE.—The arrangements for this are full and careful.

1. There are sixteen Hydrants in connection with the mains of the Norwich Water-works Company, in which there is high pressure of water both by night and day (except usually for about one hour daily). Of these hydrants, eleven are situated outside, at the various corners of the building, and the hose when attached would direct the stream of water to the top of the greatest portion of the building. The other five hydrants are placed inside the Hospital.

For the higher portions of the building, not so protected, hand pumps and fire buckets are provided with a water supply near at hand ; whilst in the Nurses' upper dormitory ladders leading on to adjoining roofs are placed in communication with the windows.

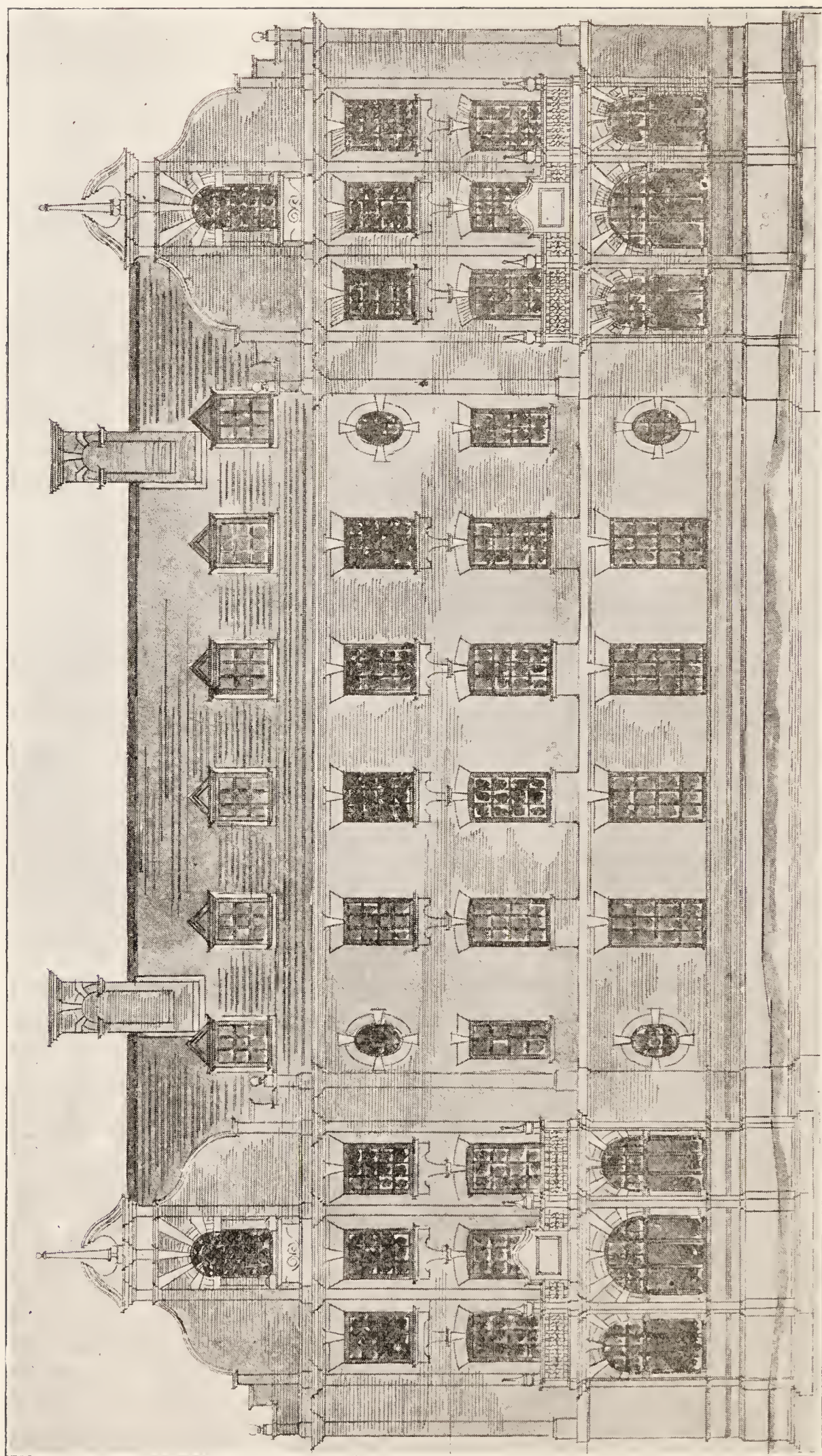
2. Thirty-six hand buckets, kept constantly filled with water, are distributed upon the various landings.

3. There is a hand fire engine in the Central Hall, which runs upon wheels, and could be quickly conveyed to any required spot.

4. A canvas tubular fire escape is kept in each of the two pavilions, ready for immediate attachment to the window-sills.









5. Ladders are kept on the premises, which could be quickly made available for placing against the windows.

6. (And probably most important of all.) There is direct telephonic communication from the Hospital to the Guildhall, whence the City Fire Brigade, and the City Steam Fire Engine, could be immediately summoned. The hose attached to this engine would carry water (supplied from the hydrant) above the highest parts of the building.

7. Care is taken by periodical examination and trial, that the hose and the joints of the hydrants, etc., are always in workable order. And both officers and servants, under the direction of the Secretary and House-Steward, are instructed and practised in the means of making these fire-appliances immediately available.

LEICESTER NURSES' HOME.—The 'Shrubbery' property is now being largely absorbed for the purposes of a new Nurses' House or Home, the residence at present standing upon it being pulled down to make frontage room for the new building. The cost has been most liberally provided by the President of the Hospital, the Earl of Leicester, and the Home will be called after his name. The Home will be utilized as a dormitory for the Nurses, and as a temporary residence for those Nurses on the outdoor staff who may happen to be at home.

*The Building* will contain about 70 rooms. Of these 60 will be Nurses' bed and private rooms, properly fitted and furnished, and each room assigned to a single and separate Nurse. The size will be 12 feet by 10 feet, and about 10 feet high. There will also be two general sitting rooms for Nurses, a Sick Dormitory, and a Sub-Matron's or Superintendent's private room. Also one for the Night Superintendent: with Bath-room and necessary kitchens and offices. It is intended that the Nurses should cross over to the Hospital for their principal meals.

The building will be heated with hot water and lighted by electricity.

A Bicycle Shed will be provided.

Estimated cost, including fittings and furniture, from £12,000 to £15,000.

FLETCHER CONVALESCENT HOME, *at Cromer*.—This Convalescent Home is an integral portion of the Hospital, and is used entirely for its patients, and for Hospital Nurses who require rest and restoration. It contains 26 beds, besides two for invalid Nurses. It is situated at Cromer, on the North Norfolk Coast, about 22 miles from Norwich, and there is direct railway communication to it. It is managed by a Special Hospital Committee, who meet weekly to arrange for the transfer to it of the patients recommended by the Medical Officers, and who report their proceedings to the Board of Management.

The Home is an admirably adapted building (architect, Mr. Boardman), which, with the site of three acres, was most generously given by Mr. Benjamin Edgington Fletcher, whose name it bears. It has been handsomely endowed with the sum of £20,000 (inalienable) by the Noble President of the Hospital, The Earl of Leicester, K.G. It was opened in 1893 by the Countess of Leicester.

The Medical Staff of the Hospital retain their control of their patients during their stay at Cromer, but cases of emergency are attended to by the local honorary Medical Officers. These are at present, Mr. Dent, Dr. Musgrave, and Dr. Manby. There is a resident Matron, salary £50. And the Vicar of Cromer acts as Honorary Chaplain.

The Home is open all the year, except for about two months quite at its commencement, when the weather is most severe. The average annual number of patients received into it (adults and children, and nurses) is about 250 to 270. The period of stay is usually three weeks, but this may be prolonged on the recommendation of the medical attendant. The average stay of each patient in 1899 was about 25 days.

The average annual cost of the Home is from £750 to















£800; and the weekly cost of each patient about seventeen shillings.

The following Tablet, with inscription, is placed upon the wall of the Entrance Hall.

**THIS CONVALESCENT HOME  
WAS BUILT, FURNISHED AND PRESENTED TO THE  
NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL  
BY  
BENJAMIN EDCINCTON FLETCHER,  
OF MARLINGFORD HALL AND NORWICH;  
AND WAS ENDOWED BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
THOMAS WILLIAM EARL OF LEICESTER, KC.  
PRESIDENT OF THE HOSPITAL,  
A.D. 1892.**

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL.—The Government of the Hospital is entirely in the hands of its ‘Governors,’ who are qualified as such either by subscribing two guineas or more annually to its funds, or by contributing 50 guineas or a larger sum at any one time (Life Governors). The honorary Medical Staff are also *ex officio* Governors. Their R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales are Patron and Patroness. The Lord Lieutenant of the County is President, and the Lord Bishop of the Diocese Vice-President of the Hospital.

There is a GENERAL BOARD of Governors, and a BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

*The General Board* (law 10) “shall consist of all the Governors of the Hospital, fifteen of whom shall be a quorum. The General Board alone shall possess the power of making, altering, and repealing Laws, of electing the Board of



Management, of nominating Trustees, of removing the Honorary Officers, of fixing the Salaries of the House-Physician, the House-Surgeon, the Lady Superintendent, the Secretary and House-Steward, and of removing these officers, and shall exercise supreme authority in all matters."

The General Board meets quarterly, *i.e.*, four times in the year (or oftener if specially summoned), when a report from the Board of Management is read. The April meeting combines the Annual and a Quarterly meeting. At the Annual meeting a general report, previously printed and sent to every Governor, is presented by the Board of Management, stating the events of the year, and the general and financial condition of the Hospital, up to the 31st December last preceding. At this meeting the Treasurer, and the new Members of the Board of Management are elected. Reporters attend the Annual and Quarterly meetings, and the proceedings are duly reported in the local newspapers.

The *Board of Management* is elected at the Annual (April) meeting of Governors, and meets weekly on Saturdays. It consists of eighteen Governors, elected from the general body, with, *ex officio*, the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, House-Visitors, and the Consulting Medical Staff. Also, the acting honorary Medical Officers are members of the Board, with power to speak, but not to vote, except as to four of their number, who are nominated annually by themselves.

Of the eighteen Governors elected by the General Board nine are residents in the County (of Norfolk), and nine in the City (of Norwich). They are elected for three years, and one-third of their number, namely, three County and three City members, retire at each Annual Meeting, but are eligible for re-election. The Board of Management annually appoints its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The average attendance of the members at the weekly Board is about 15—16.

For working purposes the Board of Management appoints various *Committees* of its body. These are a *House*

*Committee, a Finance Committee, a patients' Admission and Discharge Committee, a Nursing Committee, a Convalescent Home Committee, a Garden and Grounds Committee, and a Museum Committee.* It also appoints *Special Committees*, if or when required. Minutes are kept of the proceedings of these Committees, and they report regularly to the Board. No larger sum than £50 may be expended by the Board upon repairs or alterations, without obtaining permission of the General Board.

The Board of Management also appoints two *House-Visitors*, whose duty it is to visit the Hospital weekly, and to make their report in a book provided for the purpose. It has the general superintendence and control of the Hospital, and of all its officers and servants, as well as in a general sense, of the patients. It elects the Lady Superintendent, House-Steward and Secretary, Auditor, and all male servants (the Lady Superintendent appointing the house-keeper and the female servants ; and, in conjunction with the Nursing Committee, the Nurses); and in combination with the honorary Medical Officers, the resident Medical Officers and the Dispenser.

The Honorary Medical Officers are appointed by a Special Committee of Election.

At the weekly Meetings of the Board the proceedings of the past week and the general business are considered. The Minutes of the preceding Meeting are read, and then those of the Committees which have met during the week. Afterwards, the reports of the various officers are read. Separate books containing these are kept, and after due consideration, are signed by the Chairman. They are the following :—

The Board's Minute Book,  
House-Visitors' Book,  
Hall Porter's Night Book,  
Two Months' Patients' Book,  
House-Physician's and House-Surgeon's Books,  
The Inquest Book; and the Requisition Books of Drugs

and Surgical Requisites; the books of the Lady Superintendent, the Chaplain, the Lady Visitors, the Secretary, the Dispenser; and the books containing the reports, if any, of the House Committee, the Finance Committee, the Convalescent Home Committee, and the Nursing Committee. In addition there are books for reports of requests for aid from the Samaritan Fund, and of the Medical Staff (if any matter has been referred to them for consideration or recommendation), and also from any special Committee which may have been appointed by the Board.

HOSPITAL FINANCE.—*Income*.—The *Annual Subscriptions* to the Hospital have latterly amounted to about £3,000, but for the ensuing year will be nearly £1,000 larger, owing to a County and City Canvass. The *Dividends* on investments amount to about £2,000. The *legacies* vary very considerably. In 1899 they were only £112, but in 1894, £3,251 was received from this source—the annual average for the last five years was £1,328. A large sum is derived from the collection made by the *Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund* Committee. The sum allotted to the Hospital by this Committee was in 1890 £805, but for 1899 no less than £1,101. The rest of the Hospital income is derived from *Church and Chapel collections*, and from various and numerous *Benefactions*.

The average actual *Expenditure* of the Hospital at the present time amounts to between £9,000 and £10,000, having increased by nearly £1,500 in the last five years, and by nearly £3,000 since the opening of the New Hospital in 1883.

Of this total about £4,750 was last year expended on *Housekeeping*; about £630 on *House Requisites and Repairs*; about £2,280 on *Salaries and Wages*; about £1,080 on *Incidental Expenses*; and about £1,230 on the *Dispensary*. This latter item has latterly been largely increased by the great cost of Surgical dressings and appliances, necessitated by modern knowledge, and by the much greater number of Surgical operations now performed. In 1891 it was only about £600.



The *Rating* of the Hospital has since 1895 been reduced by the Guardians from £500 to £50.

The Hospital possesses considerable PROPERTY, in addition to the seven or eight acres of land upon which it stands. Its general investments are divided into two portions.

1. The "*Leicester Perpetual Endowment Fund*," which is inalienable, and of which the income only can be utilized. It consists of large gifts by the Earl of Leicester and by Mr. Cadge, with other sums added—in all amounting to about £38,000.

2. A Fund "*Available for General Purposes*," accumulated from legacies and benevolent contributions, which amounts to about £18,850. There are also reversions to other property, of the value of about £4,000. The total invested Funds which were in 1890 about £45,000, now amount to about £57,000, exclusive of the Hospital grounds.

The Endowment Fund (£20,000, inalienable) of the *Fletcher Convalescent Home* has been elsewhere mentioned.

Besides these there are a *Chapel Repair Fund*, £564; the *Samaritan Fund*, £800; and a *Garden Fund*, about £200.

Appended is a table, extracted from the Annual Report for 1899, of the Income and Expenditure from 1808 to the present time.

There is a *Samaritan Fund* in connection with the Hospital, with an income of about £24 a year. This is derived from the sum of £500 bequeathed by the late Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., in 1869, for its foundation, and invested in Trustees; since increased by a donation of about £131 from Mr. H. W. B. Edwards, and by other accretions. The Fund now amounts to over £800. The annual income is devoted to the following purposes, according to laws framed by a Hospital Committee in 1870, and agreed to by Sir J. P. Boileau's representatives:—

(a) The conveying to their homes destitute patients.

(b) The affording temporary assistance to poor convalescent patients.



# TABLE OF INCOME, 1808 to 1899.

## AVERAGE INCOME, 1808-1895.

Date.	Annual Subscriptions.	Benefactions.	Collections.	Legacies.	Dividends and Interest.	Sundries.	Totals.	Total Investments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1808 to 1834	2011 0 0	183 0 0	88 0 0	546 0 0	691 0 0	7 10 0	3526 10 0	Negotiable £500 Os. Od.
1835 " 1840	1622 15 0	598 0 0	269 18 0	512 16 0	590 5 0	143 15 0	3737 9 0	
1841 " 1845	1617 10 0	171 12 0	0 11 0	1349 0 0	773 13 0	126 9 0	4038 15 0	
1846 " 1850	1618 16 0	146 5 0	—	811 0 0	750 0 0	75 0 0	3401 1 0	
1851 " 1855	1640 5 0	267 11 0	—	665 17 0	725 0 0	20 4 0	3318 17 0	
1856 " 1860	1723 18 0	451 16 0	—	1089 4 0	799 13 0	15 7 0	4079 18 0	
1861 " 1865	1774 17 8	406 3 5	50 0 0	623 3 0	775 10 8	11 4 0	3640 18 9	
1866 " 1870	2261 16 3	774 13 10	537 13 2	766 3 5	728 4 0	90 11 6	5159 2 2	
1871 " 1875	2603 5 5	787 15 7	1264 5 10	467 8 5	787 17 7	80 4 11	5990 17 9	
1876 " 1880	2514 18 5	367 4 7	1269 17 11	2117 11 7	771 11 2	170 3 7	7211 7 3	
1881 " 1885	2778 2 8	532 14 2	1436 5 8	797 5 11	1008 7 1	245 10 11	6798 6 5	
1886 " 1890	3411 2 5	327 18 1	1461 5 4	2824 15 10	1483 8 6	528 3 1	10036 13 3	12486 12 8
1891 " 1895	3031 19 0	648 2 0	1715 2 4	1182 8 10	1765 12 6	534 11 7	9093 7 5	1278 10 2

## ACTUAL INCOME, 1893-1899.

Date.	Annual Subscriptions.	Benefactions.	Collections.	Legacies.	Dividends, Interest, &c.	Sundries.	Proceeds of Capital Sold.	Totals.	Amounts Invested.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1893	3054 14 9	989 3 5	1855 15 5	183 0 0	1762 4 4	266 1 7	Nil.	8110 19 6	Nil.
1894	3033 2 5	475 19 5	1672 2 3	3251 6 5	1763 3 0	293 8 7	Nil.	10489 2 1	Nil.
1895	2895 10 6	272 5 8	1698 10 0	1001 2 11	1770 16 9	325 0 10	Nil.	7963 6 8	1168 16 0
1896	2860 18 2	688 5 10	1715 17 8	1741 11 0	1756 12 8	328 17 10	Nil.	9092 3 2	Nil.
1897	2910 11 11	948 0 0	1749 4 9	1104 12 1	1887 9 6	293 12 3	Nil.	8893 10 6	Nil.
1898	2945 1 0	1647 12 4	1875 11 4	1682 12 5	1769 14 10	258 15 8	Nil.	10179 7 7	1651 5 3
1899	3079 2 3	508 15 2	1987 9 11	112 18 0	2036 6 6	332 18 1	3008 10 6	11066 0 5	Nil.

TABLE OF EXPENDITURE, 1808 to 1899.

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE, 1808-1895.													
Date.	Housekeeping.		House Requisites.		Repairs.		Salaries and Wages.		Dispensary.		Incidental and Special Expenses.		Totals.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1808 to 1834	1982	14 0	123	0 0	325	8 0	350	0 0	262	10 0	145	8 0	3189 0 0
1835 „ 1840	1560	4 4	105	7 11	273	2 4	609	11 4	453	8 4	170	6 3	3272 0 6
1841 „ 1845	1603	12 0	90	12 0	380	14 0	572	10 0	499	15 0	129	17 0	3277 0 0
1846 „ 1850	1591	7 0	110	0 0	1219	0 0	524	0 0	259	0 0	253	13 0	3957 0 0
1851 „ 1855	1898	9 0	93	8 0	131	11 0	601	10 0	334	15 0	175	15 0	3235 8 0
1856 „ 1860	2135	12 0	152	17 0	304	14 0	625	12 0	382	11 0	153	18 0	3755 4 0
1861 „ 1865	2271	16 6	128	14 0	185	11 9	671	12 8	382	17 4	175	13 3	3816 5 6
1866 „ 1870	2798	16 0	200	3 10	455	16 0	801	12 3	378	11 7	399	18 5	5034 18 1
1871 „ 1875	3320	18 5	324	17 2	355	15 4	958	2 6	355	8 6	468	11 7	5783 13 6
1876 „ 1880	3943	7 8	245	15 10	303	3 0	1176	0 9	479	9 7	434	17 6	6582 14 4
1881 „ 1885	3577	15 3	242	3 2	238	18 9	1396	1 4	471	6 6	570	19 0	6497 4 0
1886 „ 1890	4057	8 8	230	19 5	342	10 0	1708	0 8	513	14 6	832	18 0	7685 11 3
1891 „ 1895	4406	16 5	235	2 11	349	13 8	1904	18 0	622	3 4	1206	18 7	8725 12 10

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, 1893-1899.													
Date.	Housekeeping.		House Requisites.		Repairs.		Salaries and Wages.		Dispensary.		Incidental and Special Expenses.		Totals.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1893	4177	9 3	182	2 7	241	9 8	1834	12 10	561	8 6	869	15 10	7866 18 8
1894	4032	2 6	262	18 8	409	0 7	1962	3 5	653	12 3	1346	11 1	8666 8 6
1895	4234	6 8	236	7 3	423	1 1	1880	3 4	643	1 1	1133	11 1	8550 10 6
1896	4046	7 1	271	2 7	320	7 1	1891	13 6	1009	2 1	1532	6 6	9070 18 10
1897	4548	12 0	298	0 3	323	0 4	2050	8 7	1159	11 1	1075	9 9	9455 2 0
1898	4810	7 1	239	14 2	351	2 3	2223	5 10	1195	4 10	1564	11 1	10384 5 3
1899	4757	12 5	277	19 9	351	11 0	2277	16 11	1231	11 0	1077	12 1	9974 3 2

\* In previous years the number of Out-patients remaining on the Books on the 1st of January has been included. In these years the number only is given of those actually admitted as Out-patients during the year.  
(a.) The Income and Expenditure for the year 1891 include the sum of £910 11s 10d. received from B. E. Fletcher, Esq., and expended in the purchase of land at Cromer for the Convalescent Home.

- (c) The providing for poor out-patients surgical appliances.
- (d) The giving relief or warm clothing to patients on leaving the Hospital, or while out-patients.
- (e) In aid of any Convalescent Institution in connection with the Hospital.

In distributing this money due regard is had to the special circumstances of each case.

*Fire Insurance.*—The Hospital Buildings, including the Laundry, are insured for £31,170. The furniture, fixtures, and fittings are insured for £7,630. Total, £38,800.

A TREASURER to the Hospital is appointed annually by the General Board, who (law 38) “shall give such security, and to such persons, as the General Board shall appoint.”

There are four TRUSTEES selected from the Governors, in whose name the capital and property of the Hospital is invested. Authority for the sale or investment of Hospital property can only be given by the General Board of Governors.

The CHAPLAIN is a Minister of the Church of England. He is nominated annually by the Bishop, and the Dean and Chapter, of Norwich. His stipend is provided by voluntary subscriptions.

There is a small *Chapel Maintenance* Fund.

THE HONORARY MEDICAL STAFF consists of *three Physicians, three Surgeons, one Dental Surgeon, and two Assistant-Surgeons* all duly qualified. In addition there are *Consulting Medical Officers*, who have by the operation of the laws as to retirement become entitled to this position.

Two Physicians and two Surgeons are at present Consulting Medical Officers. They have the privilege (if they so desire it) of always admitting to three beds, and treating the cases so admitted. And they are also Life Governors, and permanent Members of the Board of Management. They are summoned to all consultations on cases, and to special meetings of the Staff; and they have an equal vote with



the other Medical Officers. (Up to the present time five Physicians, and seven Surgeons have been made Consulting Medical Officers.)

The present law on the subject runs thus:—

“The Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital shall, on attaining the age of 65 years, or on the resignation of their office after 25 years’ service, be promoted to the rank of Consulting Physicians or Surgeons, with the privileges of a Governor for Life, with a seat and vote on the Board of Management.”

The honorary Medical Officers are appointed by a *Committee of Election*. This Committee consists “of the Consulting and acting Physicians and Surgeons of the Medical Staff, of six Members of the Board of Management (elected by themselves) and of eighteen Members to be selected from the Governors at large at the Annual General Board every year.” The election is by personal voting, or by ballot at the request of any five or more Members.

By the laws “the Physician, one Surgeon, and one Assistant-Surgeon, shall attend the Hospital in rotation, every Saturday at 11 a.m., to examine the persons recommended as Patients, and subject to the approval of the Board of Management, to admit those whom they deem proper objects for treatment.”

In practice the discretion as to the admission of Patients is left (except in very special cases) entirely in the hands of the admitting Medical Officers.

The Medical Staff visit their In-patients usually between eleven and one in the morning, or at such other times as are necessary. The whole Staff is summoned to consultations on important surgical or other cases. They have also notice sent to them of serious operations to be performed, and of p.-m. examinations to be made.

The *Dental Surgeon* must be a licentiate in dental surgery. He must attend at the Hospital “every Wednesday and take charge of such cases as may be referred to him by the

Honorary Medical Staff, and any special dental cases among the Out-patients."

The honorary Medical Staff are frequently consulted by the Board of Management. Matters concerning or bearing upon Medical arrangements or details are thus often referred to them for their collective opinion. A meeting of the Staff is then duly summoned, and their opinion or recommendation is recorded in the 'Hospital Medical Staff Book,' and reported to the Board at the following Saturday meeting.

Two of the Medical Staff usually undertake the position of honorary Curators of the Hospital Museum, to which a paid laboratory and histological Assistant is attached.

PATIENTS are admitted *into the Hospital* by letters of recommendation on Saturdays; and as accidents, casualties, or cases of urgency, at any time. They are discharged on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or otherwise if required. The number of *In-patients* admitted without recommendations was, last year, 600, as against 932 recommended by subscribers. The laws upon this point are liberally interpreted.

The number of In-patients has gradually increased. It amounted to 1,006 in 1884, the year following the opening of the new Hospital; to 1,837 in 1898; and last year to 1,672. The number of cases admitted for operation, and actually operated on, has of late largely increased. These cases numbered 559 in 1898, as compared with 357 in 1895, and 182 in 1889. The daily average of In-patients was last year 143, and the average number of days during which each Patient remained in the Hospital was 31.22, as against 36.21 in 1889. The average cost of each bed occupied during the year was £63. 17. 6., and of each Patient per week £1. 4. 6., against £53. 1. 6. and £1. 0. 4. respectively in 1889.

Governors can recommend one In-patient and two Out-patients, for each two guineas annually subscribed. And a Life Governor (£52. 10.) the same for each such amount. Also, any Firm, Body Corporate, Society, or Parish, subscribing £2. 2. or more annually, or giving £52. 10. at one time, or

multiples of this sum, has the same privileges as an individual contributing the like amounts. But the Hospital Sunday Committee can only recommend one In and two Out patients for each £4. 4., instead of for each £2. 2. contributed.

An occasional *Paying Patient* is admitted, on the recommendation of one of the Medical Staff, by special leave of the Board of Management, and for special reasons. The whole of the payment made is added to the Hospital funds (see 1890).

Visiting friends are admitted to see In-patients on two days of the week—on Mondays and Saturdays from 3-4 p.m.; and on Saturdays also from 9.45 to 10.45 a.m.; or in urgent cases of illness at any time. The Patient's own Minister of religion is also so admitted, with special leave.

The number of *Out-patients* has also very largely increased, especially of late years. They last year numbered 6,158, as against 4,581 in 1895, and 3,575 in 1885. They are admitted by recommendation, but a very large proportion of the total is admitted direct as minor casualties. Last year 4,431 were so received. The ordinary Out-patients are admitted on Saturdays, are further seen on Wednesday mornings from eleven o'clock, and casualty Out-patients are attended to daily from two o'clock.

It is understood that two months is to be the ordinary limit of their attendance, but this is subject to a wide discretion on the part of the Medical Officers.

Abuse of the Charity by unsuitable cases is checked by the superintendence of the admissions by an '*Admission and Discharge Committee*.'

Although the Hospital is built for and contains 214 beds, yet it has all along been conducted on the principle that two of the large Wards should be always empty, so as to be ready for any special requirement, and to be always in a fresh and purified condition whenever, for purposes of cleaning or for other Hospital reasons, it is desired to remove the Patients to them from other Wards. This arrangement prevents



the necessity of ever temporarily closing Wards, and thus limiting the number of admissions, and is found to work greatly to the general advantage of the Institution.

The internal ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF of the Hospital consists, at the present time, of a

House-Physician, salary £80.

House-Surgeon, salary £80.

Assistant House-Surgeon, Honorarium of £20 for the six months of his engagement.

Lady Superintendent, salary £100.

Housekeeper, salary £40.

Secretary and House-Steward, salary £150.

Clerk to Secretary.

Dispenser, salary £100, and daily luncheon, with an Assistant on the two busiest days of the week.

Assistant Curator of the Museum, who is also a working Pathologist.

Of these the first six Officers are resident in the Hospital, and are provided with board, lodging, and washing. Their various duties may be seen by referring to the Laws of the Hospital.

The *Resident Medical Officers* are a *House-Physician*, *House-Surgeon*, and an *Assistant House-Surgeon*. The two former are appointed (by the Board of Management) for two years ; and the latter for six months, (on the recommendation of the Honorary Medical Staff). They must all be fully qualified ; and the House-Physician and House-Surgeon, at the time of election, may not be more than thirty years of age. These two Officers attend respectively to the Patients in the Medical and Surgical Wards, and should accompany the Medical Staff on their rounds. They are *Medical Registrars* of their respective cases. It is the duty of the House-Physician to administer anæsthetics at operations, and to conduct the p.-m. examinations.

Cases in the Isolation block are chiefly under the charge of the House-Physician.

Both the House-Physician and the House-Surgeon report weekly in their books to the Board of Management, as to admissions, discharges, deaths, and casualties attended to, and as to the number of Patients in the Hospital.

The Assistant House-Surgeon must undertake such duties as are assigned to him by the House-Surgeon, and act for him in his absence. To him is usually assigned attention to the numerous daily casualty cases.

The *Lady Superintendent* is elected by the Board of Management. She has the responsibility for, and the management of, the Nursing and Housekeeping departments; and, subject to the control of the Nursing Committee, has power to appoint and dismiss Nurses.

The *Secretary and House-Steward* is elected by the Board of Management. He resides in the Hospital, and must devote his whole time to its affairs. He has charge of the supply and purchase of all necessaries for the Hospital, and the control of all the Male Servants. He has the responsibility of seeing that the House, Grounds, and general Appliances of the Hospital are kept in good order. He must keep the Accounts of the Hospital, attend the Board Meetings, and usually also those of Committees. He is required to give due 'Fidelity' security. This, at the present time, is £250.

The *Dispenser* is elected by the Board of Management, and does not reside in the Hospital. He must be a registered Pharmaceutist, and is responsible for the management and good order of the Dispensaries, under the direction and control of the Honorary Medical Staff. He must attend at the Hospital from 9 to 4 on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and from 10 to 4 on other days, or longer if necessary. On Sundays he must attend from 10 to 1 o'clock.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays he is supplied with an Assistant.

NURSES. There are in all about 45 Nurses employed, including both day and night Nurses. Of these seven are Head Nurses, one of whom is in charge of each large Ward,

with two Assistant-Nurses and a Probationer under her. Another Nurse (or more if required) is also engaged on night duty for each Ward. In the Children's Ward (34 beds) five Nurses are employed, besides the night Nurse. Special Nurses have charge of the cases in the Operation block.

*The Day Nurses* are on duty from 7.30 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening. And the *Night Nurses* from this latter hour until 9 o'clock the following morning. The Nurses' dormitories are in a separate building outside the Hospital proper. (The accommodation and arrangements in this respect, and for the Nurses' comfort when off duty, hitherto very deficient, are now being provided on an ample scale, in a new building about to be erected in the adjoining 'Shrubbery' Grounds. See 'Leicester Nurses' Home.')

*Probationer Nurses* are received for three years' training, during which they have the privilege of attending lectures on Nursing given by certain members of the Medical Staff. After this, if found duly qualified, they receive a certificate and medal. The present terms are, a payment of £10. 10. for the first year, no payment or salary for the second, and a salary of £10 for the third. But this is subject to variations.

During this present year, a *Superintendent of Night Nurses* has been appointed, at a salary of £40, to take charge of the overlooking of the Nursing during the night hours. Also, quite recently, a *Nurse* has been attached to the *Out-patient Casualty room*, to assist the resident Surgical Officer on duty there in his numerous and important duties.

The salary of the *Head Nurses* begins at £28, and increases gradually year by year.

The ordinary salaries of the fully qualified Nurses commence at £20, and rise gradually to a maximum of £25 per annum. All the Nurses are provided with distinctive Uniforms at the expense of the Hospital. They are allowed two hours each day for outdoor air and exercise, and a whole holiday once a month.



(A few highly qualified Nurses are sent out for private Nursing in important cases, at a usual charge of not less than £2. 2. per week. Any profit from this source is added to the Hospital funds.)

All the Nurses and the Nursing arrangements are under the entire control of the Lady Superintendent. But there is a special Nursing Committee of the Board of Management, whose duty it is to consider all important matters with the Lady Superintendent, in connection with this department.

The Hospital also employs twelve Ward and Hall-maids, four Housemaids, a (female) Cook, with three Assistants ; also a Hall-porter and two other porters ; three Gardeners ; an Engineer with an Assistant ; and a permanent window and drain Cleaner. The Hospital windows number between six and seven hundred.

The *Housekeeper* is appointed by the Lady Superintendent, and is under her authority. Her duty is to superintend the kitchen department, and the provisions, and the dieting.

The KITCHEN DEPARTMENT is in the basement, and consists of a large and lofty kitchen, about 50 feet square, with an adjacent smaller kitchen, and a large servants' *dining-hall*. Whilst adjoining it is a large vaulted space into which open, the *Housekeeper's rooms*, the *larder*, the *dairy room*, and the *Housemaid's pantry*. Running off from each side of the kitchen are corridors, in which are located the coal cellars, the boilers for heating the hot-water apparatus, a Carpenter's shop, and some smaller rooms. In these are also suspended large pipes in connection with the hot-water boilers ; and in a passage opening out of the eastern side is the *Ice-safe*.

The kitchens are approached by a descending staircase from the central Hall, and by another staircase (for goods) from without, which opens into the eastern corridor. There is also another staircase in the eastern corridor, leading down to the basement and kitchen.

The food is cooked by gas, for which the necessary stoves,

ovens, boilers, &c., are arranged round the great kitchen, whilst a coal range is placed in the smaller kitchen adjoining.

The cooked food is conveyed on trolleys in covered trays along the corridors to the lift, which open above near the Wards.

The joints of meat are sent up whole into the Wards, where they are carved into the proper diets by the Head Nurse.

The milk is sent from the dairy, for the use of the Wards, in large enamelled cans; and it, as well as the bread, is kept for use in the Nurses' Small Ward Kitchen adjoining, but outside, the Ward.

The water for the Wards, and for the whole building, is supplied from the Norwich Water-works Company's mains. The supply is practically constant; and the water itself is of excellent quality, well filtered, and of moderate hardness (about fourteen degrees).\* The intake of the water is from the River Wensum, above Norwich, where there is a continuous down current of the stream.

A *Diet Table* is appended, from which it will be seen that the dieting is on a very liberal scale; whilst the ordering of extras, and of stimulants, is entirely and freely left to the discretion of the Medical Officers.

No Smoking is allowed in the Wards. And no provisions or other articles are allowed to be brought into the Hospital for the use of the patients without special and exceptional permission.

The provisions for the Hospital are supplied by contract, which is usually of six months duration. The receipt of goods is under the care of the House-Steward or the House-keeper.

\* This, on the authority of the City Analyst, Mr. Francis Sutton.

# DIET SCALE.

## MEN.

	BREAKFAST.	LUNCH.	DINNER.	TEA.	SUPPER.
FULL - -	Tea or Coffee 1 pint Butter $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Bread	Soup $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	Vegetables Bread Meat 4 oz. Pudding	Tea 1 pint Butter $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Bread	Cocoa or Milk $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Bread
MIDDLE -	Tea or Coffee 1 pint Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Bread	Ditto	Vegetables Bread Mutton 2 oz. or Rabbit or Fish Milk Pudding	Tea 1 pint Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Bread	Ditto
MILK - -	Milk 1 pint Bread	Beef Tea or Milk $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	Mutton Broth 1 pint, or Milk Pudding Bread Milk 1 pint	Corn Flour or Arrowroot 1 pt. or Tea 1 pt. Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Bread	Cocoa or Milk 1 pint

## WOMEN.

	BREAKFAST.	LUNCH.	DINNER.	TEA.	SUPPER.
FULL -	Tea or Coffee 1 pint Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Bread	Soup $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	Vegetables Bread Meat 3 oz. Pudding	Tea 1 pint Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Bread	Cocoa or Milk $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Bread
MIDDLE -	SAME AS FOR MEN.				
MILK - -	SAME AS FOR MEN.				

## CHILDREN.

	BREAKFAST.	LUNCH.	DINNER.	TEA.	SUPPER.
ORDINARY	Milk or Tea Butter $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Bread	Milk	Meat 2 oz. Vegetables Bread Pudding Milk	Tea or Milk Butter $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Bread	Milk
MILK - -	Bread Milk	Milk	Broth $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Bread	Bread & Milk	Milk

BREAKFAST	-	-	-	-	7 a.m.
LUNCH	-	-	-	-	10 „
DINNER	-	-	-	-	1 p.m.
TEA	-	-	-	-	4.30 „
SUPPER	-	-	-	-	7 „

*All "Extras" must be Ordered specifically on the Patients' Boards.*





# Hospital Official Lists.

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1770 to 1900.





# OFFICIAL LISTS.

1770 to 1900.

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## PATRON.

1866. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

## PATRONESS.

1868. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

## PRESIDENTS.

1770. The Right Honourable the Earl of Orford, Lord Lieutenant of the County.
1791. The Most Honourable the Marquess Townshend, Lord Lieutenant.
1808. Colonel William Asheton Harbord (afterwards the Right Honourable Lord Suffield), Lord Lieutenant.
1821. The Right Honourable John Lord Wodehouse, Lord Lieutenant.
1846. The Right Honourable the Earl of Leicester, K.G. Lord Lieutenant.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1851. The Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Very Rev. Dr. Samuel Hinds.
1857. The Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Very Rev. the Honourable Dr. John Thomas Pelham.
1893. The Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Very Rev. Dr. John Sheepshanks.

## TREASURERS.

1770. William Fellowes, Esqre.  
1775. Robert Fellowes, Esqre.  
1803. Thomas Blofeld, Esqre.  
1817. Rev. Robert Churchman Long.  
1834. George Samuel Kett, Esqre.  
1847. John Henry Gurney, Esqre.  
1867. Henry Birkbeck, Esqre.  
1895. Henry Birkbeck, Esqre.

## TRUSTEES.

- |       |   |   |                           |
|-------|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1770. | The Right Honourable the Earl of<br>Buckinghamshire.        | } | Of Land.                  |
|       | The Right Honourable Lord Walpole.                          |   |                           |
|       | Sir Edward Astley, Bart.                                    |   |                           |
|       | Sir Harbord Harbord, Bart.                                  |   |                           |
|       | William Fellowes, Esqre.                                    |   |                           |
|       | Edward Bacon, Esqre.  |   |                           |
|       | Richard Milles, Esqre.                                      |   |                           |
|       | Thomas Durrant, Esqre.                                      |   |                           |
|       | Robert Marsham, Esqre.                                      |   |                           |
|       | Sir Harbord Harbord.  | } | Of Monies.                |
|       | Edward Bacon, Esqre.  |   |                           |
|       | William Fellowes, Esqre.                                    |   |                           |
|       | Robert Marsham, Esqre.                                      |   |                           |
| 1800. | Robert Fellowes, Esqre. (Treasurer).                        | } | Of<br>Hospital<br>Monies. |
|       | William Herring, Esqre.                                     |   |                           |
|       | Rev. Ellis Burroughes.                                      |   |                           |
| 1822. | Right Honourable Horatio, Earl of Orford.                   |   |                           |
|       | Right Honourable Edward, Lord Suffield.                     |   |                           |
|       | Right Honourable Charles Frederic Powlett, Lord<br>Bayning. |   |                           |
|       | The Honourable Frederick Paul Irby.                         |   |                           |
|       | The Honourable John Wodehouse.                              |   |                           |
|       | Sir Jacob Astley, Baronet.                                  |   |                           |
|       | The Rev. Robert Churchman Long.                             |   |                           |
|       | John Petre, Esqre.  |   |                           |
|       | Robert Marsham, Esqre.                                      |   |                           |
| 1827. | John Staniforth Patteson, Esqre.                            |   |                           |
| 1832. | Rev. John Fellowes.   |   |                           |
|       | George Morse, Esq.  |   |                           |



*Trustees—(Continued).*

1838.	Rev. John Holmes.	
1844.	The Treasurer of the Hospital. Charles Evans, Esqre. John Henry Gurney, Esqre.	} Of Museum.
1847.	George Samuel Kett, Esqre.	
1868.	Sir F. G. M. Boileau, Bart. E. Howes, Esqre, M.P. H. Kett Tompson, Esqre. F. E. Watson, Esqre.	
1870.	Sir F. G. M. Boileau, Bart. Lieut.-Colonel Boileau. Rev. John Bailey. J. C. Barnham, Esqre.	} Of Samaritan Fund.
1871.	Earl of Leicester. Earl of Kimberley. Lord Suffield. Hon. F. Walpole, M.P. Sir T. W. B. Proctor Beauchamp, Bart. W. A. T. Amherst, Esqre. Rev. Canon J. W. L. Heaviside. Dr. Edward Copeman. F. E. Watson, Esqre. Henry Birkbeck, Esqre. H. S. Patteson, Esqre. Chas. E. Tuck, Esqre. J. C. Barnham, Esqre.	} Of 'Hospital Grounds and Buildings.'
	William Cadge, Esqre. Michael Beverley, M.D.	} Of Garden Fund.
1872.	Sir T. W. B. Proctor Beauchamp, Bart. Major Bouchier.	

*Trustees—(Continued).*

- |       |   |  |
|-------|---|--|
| 1875. | Sir Reginald William Proctor Beauchamp, Bart.   |  |
| 1881. | F. E. Watson, Esqre.<br>Sir F. G. M. Boileau, Bart.<br>Major Bouchier.<br>Sir T. W. B. Beauchamp, Bart.<br>(called the four present Trustees of<br>the Hospital.)<br>The Earl of Leicester.<br>Robert Fellowes, Esqre.              | Of<br>'Leicester<br>Perpetual<br>Endowmnt.<br>Fund.' |
| 1887. | Rev. W. J. Stracey.<br>Jas. Calthrop Barnham, Esqre.  | Of 'Chapel<br>Maintenance Fund.'                     |
| 1888. | This last Fund invested in the name of the Official<br>Trustee of Charitable Funds.   |  |
| 1891. | Earl of Leicester, K.G.<br>Earl of Kimberley, K.G.<br>Lord Suffield.<br>Sir Francis G. M. Boileau.<br>W. A. T. Amherst, Esqre.<br>Rev. Canon Heaviside.<br>Henry Birkbeck, Esqre.<br>H. S. Patteson, Esqre.<br>F. E. Watson, Esqre. | Of<br>Cromer<br>Convales-<br>cent<br>Home.           |
| 1894. | Sir R. W. Proctor Beauchamp, Bart.<br>(continuing)<br>Sir Peter Eade, M.D.<br>Charles Rackham Gilman, Esqre.<br>(now Sir C. R. Gilman)<br>Major Henry Saville Marsham.  | Present<br>Trustees.                                 |

CHAIRMEN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD  
OF MANAGEMENT.

(This Board as at present constituted commenced its  
duties March 18, 1848.)

<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Vice-Chairman.</i>
1848. The Lord Bayning.	Samuel Bignold.
1849. Lord Bayning.	Samuel Bignold.
1850. Samuel Bignold.	Rev. J. Holmes.
1851. Edward Howes.	C. M. Gibson.
1852. Edward Howes.	C. M. Gibson.
1853. Samuel Bignold.	Rev. J. H. Payne.
1854. Sir Samuel Bignold.	Rev. J. W. Wenn.
1855. Rev. James W. Shirley.	Charles Shaw.
1856. Charles Shaw.	Rev. H. C. Long.
1857. Rev. J. W. Wenn.	Donald Dalrymple.
1858. Rev. J. Alexander.	Rev. F. Hildyard.
1859. Rev. J. Alexander.	Rev. F. Hildyard.
1860. J. N. Waite.	W. J. U. Browne.
1861. W. J. Utten Browne.	W. Burroughes.
1862. William Burroughes.	J. B. Morgan.
1863. William Burroughes.	J. B. Morgan.
1864. J. B. Morgan.	H. W. B. Edwards.
1865. H. W. B. Edwards.	Rev. Samuel Titlow.
1866. John Sultzer.	Rev. J. Shirley.
1867. F. G. M. Boileau.	F. E. Watson.
1868. Frederic Elwin Watson.	Lieut.-Colonel Boileau.
1869. Lieut.-Colonel Boileau.	John Sultzer.
1870. Rev. Canon Heaviside.	Rev. H. Howes.
1871. Sir Francis G. M. Boileau.	E. K. Harvey.
1872. Edward Kerrison Harvey	Major Bouchier.
1873. Major Bouchier.	J. W. Dowson.
1874. John Withers Dowson.	F. E. Watson.
1875. F. E. Watson.	Archdeacon Neville.
1876. Archdeacon Neville.	Sir William Foster.



*Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Board of Management—*  
*(Continued).*

<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Vice-Chairman.</i>
1877. Sir William Foster.	Rev. Canon Copeman.
1878. Rev. Canon Copeman.	H. W. B. Edwards.
1879. H. W. B. Edwards.	Rev. Canon Heaviside.
1880. Rev. Canon Heaviside.	R. H. Mason.
1881. R. Harvey Mason.	Archdeacon Neville.
1882. Archdeacon Neville.	H. W. B. Edwards.
1883. H. W. B. Edwards.	Rev. Canon Heaviside.
1884. Rev. Canon Heaviside.	John Holmes.
1885. John Holmes.	Rev. Canon Copeman.
1886. Rev. Canon Copeman.	G. H. Tuck.
1887. G. Hustler Tuck.	C. R. Gilman.
1888. Charles Rackham Gilman.	Rev. J. R. Fielden.
1889. Rev. Canon Fielden.	Sir Peter Eade.
1890. Sir Peter Eade.	H. W. B. Edwards.
1891. H. W. B. Edwards.	T. W. Crosse.
1892. Thomas William Crosse.	J. H. Gurney.
1893. John Henry Gurney.	Rev. Canon Copeman.
1894. Rev. Canon Copeman.	H. W. B. Edwards.
1895. H. W. B. Edwards (5th time)	Colonel Wood.
1896. Colonel Wood.	John Holmes.
1897. John Holmes.	Sir C. R. Gilman.
1898. Sir C. R. Gilman.	R. A. Gorell.
1899. Robert Atkinson Gorell.	A. J. Young.
1900. Arthur J. Young.	Sir Edmund C. Nugent, Baronet.

NOTE.—The average attendance of the members of the Board of Management at the weekly meetings, has for the last ten years, been about fifteen. It will be observed that it has of late been very customary to elect the Vice-Chairman of one year to the Chairmanship in the following year.

## HONORARY AUDITORS.

(Two appointed at each Annual Meeting, the Senior usually retiring, and one new one nominated.)

1771.	Alderman Addey. Rev. J. Peele.	1787.	Rev. Mr. Leigh. Rev. Mr. Hirst.
1772.	Rev. J. Peele. Henry Gurney.	1788.	Rev. Mr. Hirst. Rev. Mr. Mountain.
1773.	Henry Gurney. Rev. Mr. Humfrey.	1789.	Rev. Mr. Mountain. Rev. Mr. Pretyman.
1774.	Rev. Mr. Berney. Rev. Mr. Clagett.	1790.	Rev. Mr. Pretyman. Wm. Herring.
1775.	Rev. Mr. Berney. Rev. Mr. Cooper.	1791.	Wm. Herring. Thomas Watson.
1776.	Rev. Mr. Cooper. Rev. Mr. Greene.	1792.	Thos. Watson. John Luke Isolin.
1777.	Rev. Mr. Greene. Thomas Kett.	1793.	John Luke Isolin. Thomas Martineau.
1778.	Thomas Kett. Rev. Mr. Howman.	1794.	Thomas Martineau. Rev. Mr. Dreyer.
1779.	Rev. Mr. Howman. Richard Gurney.	1795.	Rev. Mr. Dreyer. John Greene Baseley.
1780.	Richard Gurney. William Ivory.	1796.	John Greene Baseley. Henry Lathom.
1781.	William Ivory. Rev. William Brooke.	1797.	Henry Lathom. Edward Squire.
1782.	Rev. William Brooke. John Gay.	1798.	Edward Squire. Rev. Mr. Chapman.
1783.	John Gay. Rev. Richard Day.	1799.	Rev. Mr. Chapman. J. Christopher Hampp.
1784.	Rev. Richard Day. Bartlett Gurney.	1800.	J. Christopher Hampp. Rev. Mr. Glover.
1785.	Bartlett Gurney. Rev. Mr. Harington.	1801.	Rev. Mr. Glover. Rev. Mr. Sutton.
1786.	Rev. Mr. Harington. Rev. Mr. Leigh.	1802.	Rev. Mr. Sutton. Rev. Dr. Pretyman.

*Honorary Auditors—(Continued).*

1803.	Rev. Dr. Pretyman.*	1819.	Rev. Jas. Brown.
	James Hudson.		J. Staniforth Patteson.
1804.	James Hudson.	1820.	John S. Patteson.
	Richard Forster.		Thomas Starling Day.
1805.	Richard Forster.	1821.	T. S. Day.
	John Browne.		Henry Francis.
1806.	John Browne.	1822.	Henry Francis.
	William Cooch Pillans.		Edward Temple Booth.
1807.	William Cooch Pillans.	1823.	Edward Temple Booth.
	Robert Ives Browne.		James Hales.
1808.	Robert Ives Browne.	1824.	James Hales.
	Thos. Scott.		J. W. Robberds.
1809.	Thos. Scott.	1825.	J. W. Robberds.
	Mr. Aldmn. Robberds.		Rev. J. H. Fisk.
1810.	Mr. Aldmn. Robberds.	1826.	Rev. J. H. Fisk.
	Thos. Back, Jun.		John Patteson.
1811.	Thos. Back, Jun.	1827.	John Patteson.
	Rev. Mr. Chapman.		John Herring.
1812.	Rev. C. J. Chapman.	1828.	John Herring.
	Dr. Reeve.		Timothy Steward.
1813.	Dr. Reeve.	1829.	Timothy Steward.
	Joseph John Gurney.		Seth William Stevenson
1814.	Joseph John Gurney.	1830.	S. W. Stevenson.
	Rev. J. Ives.		Henry Birkbeck.
1815.	Rev. Jeremiah Ives.	1831.	Henry Birkbeck.
	Aldmn. John Morse.		Jonathan Matchett.
1816.	Aldmn. John Morse.	1832.	Jonathan Matchett.
	Crisp Brown.		Samuel Bignold.
1817.	Crisp Brown.	1833.	Samuel Bignold.
	George Morse.		The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean (Pellew).
1818.	George Morse.	1834.	The Dean.
	Rev. Jas. Brown.		John Kitson.

\* Up to this date appointed at October General Board; afterwards at the April General Board.



*Honorary Auditors—(Continued).*

1835.	John Kitson.	1853.	The same.
	Rev. W. F. Drake.	1854.	The same.
1836.	Rev. W. F. Drake.	1855.	The same.
	George Hyde.	1856.	The same.
1837.	George Hyde.	1857.	The same.
	John Longe.	1858.	The same.
1838.	John Longe.	1859.	Isaac Everett.
	Thomas Bignold.		Isaac Wiseman.
1839.	Thomas Bignold.	1860.	Isaac Everett.
	Horatio Bolingbroke.		Rev. John Bailey.
1840.	Horatio Bolingbroke.	1861.	The same.
	R. J. H. Harvey.	1862.	Rev. John Bailey.
1841.	R. J. H. Harvey.		J. Calthrop Barnham.
	George Hyde.	1863.	The same.
1842.	Horatio Bolingbroke.	1864.	The same.
	J. W. Dowson.	1865.	The same.
1843.	J. W. Dowson.	1866.	The same.*
	J. H. Gurney.	1867.	The same.
1844.	J. H. Gurney.	1868.	The same.
	Rev. Octavius Matthias	1869.	The same.
1845.	Rev. Octavius Matthias	1870.	The same.
	Rev. Charles Fellowes.	1871.	The same.
1846.	Rev. Charles Fellowes.	1872.	The same.
	Horatio Bolingbroke.	1873.	The same.
1847.	Rev. Charles Fellowes.	1874.	The same.
	Horatio Bolingbroke.	1875.	The same.
1848.	The same.	1876.	The same.
1849.	The same.	1877.	Rev. John Bailey.
1850.	Rev. Charles Fellowes.		Rev. H. Howes.
	W. C. Hotson.	1878.	The same.
1851.	The same.	1879.	The same.
1852.	The same.		

\* A special paid Auditor appointed for this year.

*Honorary Auditors—(Continued).*

1880.	Rev. H. Howes.	1882.	Rev. H. Howes.
	J. H. Gurney, Jun.		C. L. Buxton.
1881.	The same.	1883.	The same.
		1884.	The same.

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## PAID AUDITORS.

1884.	Henry Pearce Gould.
1885.	Samuel Culley, and to 1897.
1898.	Frederic S. Culley.

## PHYSICIANS.

Date of Election.		Date of Retirement or Death.	
1772.	Dr. John Beevor	1793.	
„	Dr. John Murray	1790.	
„	Dr. John Manning	1805.	
„	Dr. Peter Hooke	1804.	
„	Dr. Dack	1772.	(Did not accept his appointment.)
1790.	Dr. Richard Lubbock	1808.	
1793.	Dr. James Alderson	1821.	(For 20 years on the Surgical Staff.)
1804.	Dr. Warner Wright	1840.	(Elected Consulting Physician.)
1808.	Dr. Henry Reeve	1814.	
1814.	Dr. Edward Rigby	1821.	(For 43 years previously on the Surgical Staff.)
1821.	Dr. Lewis Evans	1850.	(Then Consulting Physician.)
1821.	Dr. John Yelloly	1832.	
1832.	Dr. Edward Lubbock	1847.	
1840.	Dr. Robert Hull	1854.	
1847.	Dr. Arthur Tawke	1851.	
1850.	Dr. William Harcourt		
	Ranking.	1864.	
1851.	Dr. Edward Copeman	1879.	(Then elected Consulting Physician.)
1854.	Dr. John Wycliffe Goodwin	1858.	
1858.	Dr. Peter Eade	1888.	(Knighted, 1885. Consulting Physician, 1888.)
1864.	Dr. Frederic Bateman	1895.	(Knighted, 1892. Consulting Physician from 1895.)



*Physicians—(Continued).*

Date of Election.		Date of Retirement or Death.
1879.	Dr. Shephard Thomas Taylor	1891.
1888.	Dr. Samuel Josiah Barton	
1891.	Dr. Frederic William Burton-Fanning	
1898.	Dr. Sydney Herbert Long	

## SURGEONS.

1771.	Benjamin Gooch	1776.	(Consulting Surgeon only.)
1772.	Charles Maltby	1790.	
„	Joseph Rogers	1773.	
„	William Donne	1804.	
„	James Alderson	1793.	(Then elected Physician to the Hospital as Dr. Alderson.)
„	Edward Rigby	1814.	(Then elected Physician as Dr. Rigby.)
„	William Palgrave	1777.	
1773.	Jonathan Matchett	1777.	(Assistant-Surgeon only.)
1777.	Philip Meadows Martineau	1828.	
1778.	William Athill	1796.	
1790.	Edward Colman	1812.	
1793.	Stephen Aldhouse	1804.	
1796.	William Bond	1826.	
1812.	William Dalrymple	1839.	(Then elected Consulting-Surgeon.)

*Surgeons—(Continued).*

Date of Election.		Date of Retirement or Death.	
1814.	Nicol Page Scott	1819.	(Assistant-Surgeon only.)
1819.	Thomas Martineau	1823.	(Assistant-Surgeon only.)
1823.	John Greene Crosse	1850.	
1826.	Arthur Browne	1827.	(Assistant-Surgeon only.)
1827.	Henry Carter	1830.	
1828.	Benjamin Henry Norgate	1857.	(Then appointed Consulting Surgeon.)
1830.	John Godwin Johnson	1847.	
1839.	Archibald Dalrymple	1854.	
1850.	William Peter Nichols	1872.	(Elected full Surgeon at once. In 1872 appointed Consulting Surgeon.)
1854.	George Warren Watts Firth	1878.	
„	William Cadge	1890.	(Then appointed Consulting Surgeon.)
1857.	Thomas William Crosse	1888.	(Then elected Consulting Surgeon.)
1869.	Charles Williams		(One of the present Surgeons.)
1872.	Michael Beverley	1897.	(Then elected Consulting Surgeon.)
1878.	Haynes Sparrow Robinson		(One of the present Surgeons.)
1888.	Samuel Herbert Burton		(One of the present Surgeons.)

*Surgeons—(Continued).*

Date of Election.		Date of Retirement or Death.
1890.	Donald Douglas Day	(At present Assistant-Surgeon.)
1898.	Hamilton Ashley Ballance	(At present Assistant-Surgeon.)

## DENTAL SURGEONS.

1889. Richard Wentworth White.  
 1898. Henry F. White.

## HOUSE-PHYSICIANS.

(The office of House-Physician first created in 1895.)

1895. Sydney Herbert Long. (Elected Physician to the Hospital, 1898.)  
 1897. E. S. Verdon.  
 1898. T. W. W. Bovey.  
       F. W. Bonis.  
 1899. Henry John Mackeson Wyllys.  
       P. H. Kennard.  
 1900. Arthur Lewellyn Vaughan.

## APOTHECARIES AND HOUSE-SURGEONS.

1772. John Percival. (21 years in office. For a time also Secretary.)  
 1793. George Hardy. (32 years in office.)  
 1826. Richard Griffin.  
 1831. Edward Copeman. (Afterwards Physician to the Hospital.)  
 1835. Charles Goodwin.



*Apothecaries and House-Surgeons—(Continued).*

1839. John Spark.  
1851. Frederic Bateman. (Afterwards Physician to the  
Hospital.)  
1854. George Robert Cubitt.  
1855. John Skaife.  
1857. Francis Winter Clarke.  
1858. Charles Williams. (Afterwards Surgeon to the  
Hospital.)  
1864. Michael Beverley. (Afterwards Surgeon to the  
Hospital.)  
1871. J. R. Baumgartner.  
1876. Charles Firth.  
1878. Samuel Herbert Burton. (Afterwards Surgeon to the  
Hospital.)  
1880. Donald Douglas Day. (Elected Assistant-Surgeon  
to the Hospital, 1890.)  
1884. H. Chester Nance.  
1891. Reginald Edward Crosse.  
1895. Sydney H. Hulke.  
1896. Hamilton A. Ballance. (Elected Assistant-Surgeon  
to the Hospital, 1898.)  
1898. Henry John Mackeson Wyllys.  
1899. George Everard Dodson.

NOTE.—The earlier officers in this class were styled Apothecaries.

## MATRONS.

- 1772. Sarah West.
- 1792. Isabella Grant.
- 1810. Isabella Warcup.
- 1819. Sophia Saint.
- 1823. Elizabeth Worts.
- 1826. Sarah Lightfoot Gaze.
- 1847. Mary Cooper.
- 1857. Elizabeth Hampton.
- 1858. Mary Ann Partridge.
- 1867. Jane Taylor.
- E. Heyvaert.
- 1875. Miss Barclay. (Elected but never assumed duty.)

## LADY SUPERINTENDENTS.

- 1875. Margaret Graham.
- 1877. Agnes S. Adam.
- 1899. Dorothy Burroughes.

## SECRETARIES AND SECRETARY-HOUSE-STEWARDS.

- 1770. Robert Cubitt
- 1772. John Percival
- } (also Apothecary.)
- 1777. Robert Collison.
- 1782. Thomas Barber.
- 1810. John Deacon.
- 1847. Frederick Elwin Watson.
- 1848. Robert Elkins Houghton.
- 1861. Robert William Scraggs.
- 1866. Edward Marshall.
- 1868. Thomas Johnson.
- 1869. Thomas Robinson Tallack.
- 1884. Samuel Culley.
- 1886. William Armitage.
- 1887. Albert E. Boyce.
- 1888. Howard J. Collins.
- 1891. Poole Gabbett.

## DISPENSERS.

(Up to the year 1850, the House-Surgeon and Apothecary  
also acted as Dispenser.)

- 1851. Henry Roope.
- 1855. W. L. Smith.
- 1865. W. G. Crook.
- 1895. H. P. Mallett.



# STATE OF THE NORFOLK & NORWICH HOSPITAL

*For the Year ending December 31st, 1899.\**

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.  
Patroness—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

## Officers.

*President*—THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF LEICESTER, K.G., LORD  
LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY.

*Vice-President*—THE RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH.

*Treasurer*—HENRY BIRKBECK, Esq.

## Trustees.

SIR R. W. P. BEAUCHAMP, BART., SIR PETER EADE, M.D., SIR. C. R.  
GILMAN, AND MAJOR H. S. MARSHAM.

## Consulting Physicians.

SIR PETER EADE, M.D., AND SIR FREDERIC BATEMAN, M.D., LL.D.

*Consulting Surgeons*—W. CADGE, Esq., AND M. BEVERLEY, Esq., M.D.

## Physicians.

SAMUEL BARTON, Esq., M.D., F. W. BURTON-FANNING, Esq., M.D.,  
AND S. H. LONG, Esq., M.B.

## Surgeons.

C. WILLIAMS, Esq., H. S. ROBINSON, Esq., AND S. H. BURTON, Esq.

## Assistant Surgeons.

D. D. DAY, Esq., AND H. A. BALLANCE, Esq.

## Dental Surgeon.

HENRY F. WHITE, Esq.

## Board of Management.

*Chairman*—R. A. GORELL, Esq.

*Vice-Chairman*—ARTHUR J. YOUNG, Esq.

H. W. B. EDWARDS, Esq.

CAPTAIN HERRING.

THE REV. CANON J. P. GARRICK.

GILBERT W. STRACEY, Esq.

SIR EDMUND C. NUGENT,  
BART.

COLONEL A. C. DAWSON.

F. T. S. RIPPINGALL, Esq.

THE REV. H. W. G. THURSBY.

COLONEL WOOD, C.B.

THE VERY REV. CANON DUCKETT,  
D.D.

SIR CHARLES R. GILMAN.

S. L. BROWN, Esq.

P. HALDINSTEIN, Esq.

THE REV. W. H. COOKE.

J. RUDLING, Esq.

THE REV. F. C. DAVIES.

THE PRESIDENT, THE VICE-PRESIDENT, THE HONORARY  
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICERS.  
THE TREASURER AND THE HOUSE VISITORS FOR THE WEEK.

*Chaplain*—THE REV. CANON PELHAM BURN.

*House Physician*—MR. H. P. KENNARD.

*House Surgeon*—MR. G. E. DODSON.

*Dispenser and Analyst*—MR. H. P. MALLETT.

*Surveyor*—MR. E. BOARDMAN.

*Auditor*—MR. FRED S. CULLEY.

*Lady Superintendent*—MISS DOROTHY BURROUGHES.

*Secretary and House Steward*—MR. POOLE GABBETT.

\* This page reprinted from Annual Report for 1899, as showing the present *Personnel* of the Hospital.



# APPENDIX,\*

Containing the Laws of the Hospital for

1782 and 1900.

\* The first code of General Rules and Orders was published in 1772. These not now in existence or not obtainable. The second book of Laws, revised, and published in 1782, here given :—A comparison of these with those of the present time which follow, is not without interest.





# Rules for the Government of the Hospital, etc.

1782.

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1.—That this Society shall be known and distinguished by the name of the Governors of the *Norfolk and Norwich* Hospital, and the Government of it placed in the hands of Governors qualified as hereafter mentioned.

2.—That the Right Hon. the Earl of Orford, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk, and of the City and County of Norwich, be President.

3.—That every person who in his private capacity shall subscribe twenty guineas at one time, shall be a Governor of this Hospital for life; and all subscribers of two guineas or upwards annually, Governors during payment.

4.—That the Overseer, or other Officer, for the time being, of any Parish, Body Corporate, or Society, subscribing two guineas, be a Governor.

5.—That the Physicians and Surgeons shall be Governors during their attendance upon the Hospital; and shall be intitled to recommend patients, as subscribers of two guineas per annum.

6.—That a General Board of Governors be held at four stated times in the year, *viz.*, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the Wednesday in each week appointed for holding the Sessions in the County of Norfolk, and oftner on special occasions.

7.—That the power of making and repealing laws, and of electing and removing officers, be vested in the General Board only.

8.—That there be a weekly Board of Governors, which shall consist of five at least, to meet every Saturday at the Hospital, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

9.—That at the General Board, held on the Wednesday in the week appointed for holding the Midsummer Sessions, a Treasurer be

annually chosen out of the Governors, who shall give two thousand pounds security, to such persons as the General Board shall appoint, for the due accounting for all such money, as he shall receive for the use of the Hospital, and for delivering up all account books and writings relating to it, and shall pay all such bills, as are ordered by the General or weekly Board.

10.—That the members present at every Board appoint their own Chairman, who shall have a casting voice. That at every General Board, the proceedings of the last General Board, and at every weekly Board the proceedings of the last weekly Board shall be read over, and all rules and orders made at one General Board shall be in force till the next General Board, but no longer unless confirmed by two-thirds of the Governors present at such subsequent General Board; and that all Orders of the weekly Board shall continue in force till repealed by some subsequent weekly or General Board.

11.—That no Chairman shall refuse to propose any question, provided such question be seconded; nor shall he have power to adjourn or dissolve any meeting without the consent of a majority, till the business be wholly finished; and in case of such refusal, or attempt to adjourn or dissolve any meeting, the majority of those present may constitute and appoint some other to preside in the Chair in the same manner, as if the first Chairman was not then present.

12.—That at all Boards the Governors shall be seated and every one speaking shall stand up and address himself immediately to the Chairman; nor shall anyone speak more than twice in a debate without permission, and that when two shall offer to speak at the same time, the Chairman shall direct which of them is to proceed; nor is any one to be interrupted by another during the time of speaking, and the Chairman is particularly to maintain the authority of this order.

13.—That the names of the persons present at every Board be entered in the minute book, and their proceedings fairly registered and signed by the Chairman.

14.—That at the General Board held in the week appointed for holding the Michaelmas Sessions, two Auditors be annually chosen out of the Governors; that they enter upon their Office on the same day; that they inspect and audit the accounts of the Hospital, and report the same from time to time, when required. That the said Auditors, and such Assistants as they shall require, shall some time between the Midsummer after they enter upon their Office, and the first of September following, prepare a report of the state of the Hospital for one year from Midsummer Sessions to Midsummer Sessions, and of the number of patients received and discharged within the year, and likewise an abstract of the proceedings of the Governors, and of the

accounts of the Hospital during that time; that the said report and abstract be laid before the Governors at the General Board to be held on the Wednesday in the week appointed for holding the Michaelmas Sessions following, and afterwards printed.

15.—That the Physicians, Consulting Surgeons, Surgeons, and Assistant-Surgeons shall be appointed by the General Board. That the number of Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons shall not exceed three of each: That whatever may be the number of Physicians the General Board shall at first appoint, no new Physician shall hereafter be appointed till the number is reduced to less than three, which number shall not be exceeded for the future. That whenever the principal Surgeons cannot attend, they engage some of the other Surgeons of the Hospital, or one of the Assistant-Surgeons to attend in their room.

16.—That the Apothecary, Secretary, and Matron be appointed by the General Board, and such Nurses and Servants as are necessary by the weekly Board.

17.—That the Clergy of Norwich be desired in weekly rotation to attend the Hospital, and minister to the Patients at a convenient hour; and that it be recommended to the weekly Board, to take care that the Patients of all persuasions may be attended in the manner they desire.

18.—That two or more of the Governors residing in or near Norwich, be appointed at every weekly Board, in the order they stand in the alphabetical list, to visit the House once every day for the ensuing week, each of which in case of sickness or necessary avocation may appoint another Governor to be his deputy: That they walk through the Wards with white wands in their hands, that they may be known to be the House Visitors, and that, as soon as they enter the Wards, the Nurses withdraw, and the patients attend at their respective beds; that they enquire of the Patients, whether the Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecary, Matron, Nurses, and Servants have attended them agreeably to the Rules of the Hospital; whether Prayers have been duly read: whether the Provisions were good, and have been properly weighed and distributed: that in their return from visiting the Wards, the Apothecary, Matron, Nurses, and Servants be ready to attend them, to answer all their questions; that the Visitors enquire of them whether the Patients have been guilty of swearing, drinking, or any indecent or irregular behaviour; whether any Provisions have been carried out of the House, or brought in clandestinely; that they view the Provisions with which the House is supplied; that they examine whether the Rules and Orders of the House have been observed; that they enter whatever they think observable in a Book to be provided for that purpose; and that the said Visitors attend the next weekly Board.

19.—That the weekly Board inspect the observations of the House



Visitors, regulate all matters relating to the admission or discharge of Patients, enquire into the conduct of Officers and Servants, examine and pass Accounts, order Payments, execute the Orders of the General Board, and prepare such matters, as are proper to be laid before the same.

20.—That the weekly Board, nine Governors being present, have power to suspend the Apothecary, Secretary, or Matron for misbehaviour, and to appoint others during the suspension; but that any weekly Board may remove Nurses and Servants, and chose others in their room.

21.—That when any vacancy shall happen in the office of Treasurer, Physician, Surgeon, Assistant-Surgeon, Apothecary, Secretary, or Matron, the weekly Board shall summon a general Board, giving fourteen days' notice in the Norwich newspapers, to fill up the vacancy, unless the stated General Board shall happen within one calendar month; and till such election be made, the weekly Board shall appoint a person or persons to act in the vacant Office, either of Treasurer, Apothecary, Secretary, or Matron; but no Physician, Surgeon, or Assistant-Surgeon, shall be appointed but at a General Court. That no Surgeon be admitted an Assistant-Surgeon to this Hospital, but who has been educated under a regular Surgeon, and attended a London Hospital for twelve months at least; except no person so qualified shall offer himself, in which case the General Board may elect one from among the other Candidates. That when a vacancy shall happen among the principal Surgeons, the Assistant-Surgeon of longest standing in this Hospital shall succeed to that Office; and if there are two Assistant-Surgeons of the same standing, the senior in practice shall succeed the first.

22.—That the weekly Board, nine Governors being present, have power to summon a General Board, upon any special occasion, giving fourteen days' notice in the Norwich newspapers, and specifying the business to be transacted at such meeting.

23.—That all Elections, if contested, be by ballot, and where there are more than two candidates, if a majority of the whole number present do not appear for any one candidate upon the first scrutiny, the Chairman shall proceed to a second election, leaving out the candidate who has the fewest votes, and so on till such a majority be found; and that all questions be decided by a majority of votes present, which shall be taken by ballot, if required: but no Subscriber after the 25th of December, 1771, shall have a vote at a General Board till two months after he has paid his first subscription.

24.—That all subscriptions for the current year be paid as soon as may be after the year commences; and that all subscriptions made in



the course of the year be considered as commencing at the Christmas proceeding.

25.—That the Chairman or Secretary shall send a monitory letter to all persons whose subscriptions are three months in arrear, to prevent further delay of payment, all subscriptions being supposed to continue, unless the Subscriber orders the contrary by letter.

26.—That no Treasurer, Auditor, Physician, or Surgeon shall receive any reward, salary, or gratuity from the Hospital for his service.

27.—That no Patient or person related to the Hospital do at any time presume, on pain of expulsion, to give to, or take from, any tradesman, patient, servant, stranger, or other person whatsoever, any fee, reward, or gratuity, directly or indirectly, for any service done, or to be done, on account of the Hospital.

28.—That a table of the Rules and Orders which relate to the conduct of the Patients and Servants, be hung up in each Ward, and publickly read over every Friday morning, by a person to be appointed by the Matron.

29.—That an Inventory of all the Household Goods and Furniture belonging to the Hospital be kept by the Secretary, and a copy thereof by the Matron, and that once every year, at some convenient time in June, the Auditors do cause a fresh Inventory to be made, and compare it with that of the preceding year, as well as with the account of what has been purchased since; and that as often as anything shall be wanting, it be immediately notified by the Matron to the weekly Committee.

30.—That the method of dealing with tradesmen in general, be to publish an Account of Provisions and Goods wanted, and notice for such as are willing to furnish the same, to bring their proposals sealed up, to the Secretary at a day fixed, in order that their next weekly Board may determine which shall be accepted.

31.—That no Governor or other Person be present at either Board, when any Demand, Claim, Contract, or Bargain, in which he is concerned, is under consideration, except when he shall be desired to attend.

32.—That the appointment of the particular Diet of the Patients be under the regulation of their respective Physician or Surgeon, and that no other Provisions or Liquors be brought into the House to them on any pretence whatsoever.

33.—That a Poor-Box or Boxes be set up in some convenient place or places, to each of which there shall be two locks; the key of one to be kept by the Treasurer, and of the other by such Person as the weekly Board shall appoint, and the money therein collected applied to the use of the Hospital.

34.—That all Deeds, Evidences, and Writings relating to this Hospital, or where the originals cannot be obtained, attested Copies thereof shall be preserved in a chest provided for that purpose, and secured by three locks, the keys whereof shall be kept by such persons as shall be appointed by the General Board, held on the Wednesday in the week appointed for holding the Midsummer Sessions annually.

35.—That an Anniversary Meeting of all the Contributors shall be held every year in the Assize week, on such day and at such place as shall be appointed at the General Board next preceding, and advertised in the Norwich newspapers, and that two Governors shall be desired at the General Board held on the Wednesday in the week appointed for holding the Easter Sessions, to request such Clergyman, as shall then be agreed upon, to preach a Sermon on the occasion, before the society at the Cathedral Church in Norwich, after which a Collection shall be made at the church door, and a dinner provided for the Contributors and such other gentlemen as please to favour them with their company, where each person shall pay his own expenses, and another Collection shall be made after dinner for the benefit of the Charity.

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#### ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS.

36.—That Patients be admitted and discharged every Saturday by the weekly Board, between the hours of eleven and one; and that the candidates for admission do attend before eleven.

37.—That an annual Subscriber of half a guinea shall have a right to recommend one Out-patient, and a Subscriber of one guinea shall have a right to recommend two Out-patients within every year, and a Subscriber of two guineas one In-patient and one Out-patient, or four Out-patients within every year, and Subscribers of larger sums in the same proportion. That a Benefactor of ten guineas at one time shall have an equal right with an annual Subscriber of one guinea, and a Benefactor of twenty guineas shall have an equal right with an annual Subscriber of two guineas, and Benefactors of larger sums in proportion, provided that no Subscriber or Benefactor shall have more than one In-patient at a time. It is hoped that the revenue of the Hospital will in time be so considerable that the Subscribers may be allowed to recommend a greater number of Patients.

38.—That the Overseer, or other Officer, for the time being, of any Parish, Body Corporate or Society, subscribing to the Hospital, have the same power of recommending Patients with Subscribers of equal annual value.



39.—That no Person be admitted a Patient without the Recommendation of a Subscriber or Benefactor as before mentioned named, except in cases that will not admit of delay; in which the Apothecary or Matron, sending immediate notice to the Physician or Surgeon of the week, may give admission.

40.—That no Persons be admitted, who are able to subsist themselves, and pay for their cure, unless upon some sudden accident, in which case the person so admitted shall be accountable to the Hospital for the care taken of him.

41.—That no one be admitted or suffered to remain as an In-patient, who is capable of receiving equal benefit as an Out-patient.

42.—That no Subscriber's Recommendation be accepted, if his subscription be two months in arrear; and no Governor's vote admitted, while his subscription is unpaid.

43.—That a letter, signed by the Secretary or Chairman of the weekly Board, be sent to every person recommending a Patient, to signify that the Patient recommended is admitted, postponed, or rejected; and that the like notice be given to the Person, who recommended, when a Patient is discharged.

44.—That Persons, who recommend Patients from distant places, do send their cases drawn up by some Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, (postpaid) to the Secretary, to which an answer shall be returned, whether and when they shall be admitted; but that the Board be still at liberty to reject such Patients, if their cases appear to have been not fully represented.

45.—That when there shall be want of room in the Hospital, for the admission of all duly recommended, and qualified to be In-patients, those shall be first received, whose cases will admit of the least delay; in cases of equal exigency the preference shall be given; First to such, who live at the greatest distance; Secondly, to those recommended by such Subscribers and Benefactors, as have not recommended any In-patients within the year; and Thirdly, to those recommended by the largest contributors.

46.—That Patients duly recommended and qualified, who cannot be admitted for want of room in the Hospital, be entered into the books as In-patients, and received into the House preferable to any other in equal necessity, upon the first vacancies, and in the mean time treated as Out-patients.

47.—That six beds be reserved as a provision for accidents, that require immediate relief.

48.—That no Woman big with Child, nor Child under six years of age (except in extraordinary cases, as Fractures, or where cutting for the Stone or any other capital Operation is required), no persons in

Consumptions, disordered in their Senses, or subject to Epileptic Fits, suspected to have the Small Pox, Venereal Disease, Itch, or other Infectious Distempers; no persons apprehended to be in a dying condition or incurable, be admitted as In-patients, or, if inadvertently admitted, be suffered to continue.

49.—That no soldier be admitted an In-patient until his officer has engaged to pay his subsistence-money to the Treasurer of the Hospital during such time as he shall continue there, except soldiers on furlough, when there is no officer at hand to engage for them.

50.—That all Patients be discharged at the end of two months after their admission, unless the Physician or Surgeon certify to the weekly Board that there is a probability of their being cured or receiving considerable relief.

51.—That all Patients discharged, be enjoined to return public thanks at their respective places of worship upon their recovery.

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#### PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

52.—That the Physicians and Surgeons, one of each, attend in their turns at the Hospital every Saturday, at eleven of the clock, to examine those who shall be recommended for Patients, to certify their opinions of their several cases to the Board, and to receive under their care such as shall be admitted.

53.—That all Patients be under the care of the Physician or Surgeon whose turn it was to attend when they were admitted.

54.—That the Physicians and Surgeons do meet at the Hospital every Tuesday at eleven of the clock, to visit their In-patients, and to consult upon difficult cases, to note down the Patients proper to be discharged on the Saturday following, and to prescribe for their Out-patients then on the book.

55.—That the Physicians and Surgeons visit their In-patients at other times as they shall judge necessary, or shall have notice of any sudden emergency from the Apothecary or Matron.

56.—That each Physician, if he cannot attend, engage some other Physician of the Hospital to officiate for him.

57.—That no Amputation or other capital Operation, except an urgent occasion requires it, be performed without a previous consultation of the Physicians and Surgeons; and no one shall be admitted to see the practice of the House without their consent.

58.—That each Physician be allowed to take two pupils, but that no such pupil shall be permitted to prescribe in any case. That each principal Surgeon be allowed to have two pupils at a time to attend the



Hospital for instruction. That no pupil or apprentice perform any Operation, but shall have liberty to dress the Patients under the direction of the master, and that their Patients be dressed every morning before eleven o'clock.

N.B.—It may be thought necessary by the Physicians and Surgeons to have a cold and hot Bath, a Sweating Room, etc., and a Pump to pump water medicinally impregnated upon diseased parts in the manner it is done at Bath, for the benefit of the Patients belonging to the said Hospital; and should other persons desire it, they may be allowed the use of them, when the Hospital Patients do not want them, paying at such rate as shall be settled at a General Board, which payments shall be made to the Treasurer for the use of the Hospital.

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### APOTHECARY.

59.—That the Apothecary fix a Ticket on each Patient's Bed, specifying the Name of the Patient, the Time of Admission, and also the Diet, according to the prescription of the Physician or Surgeon; and that he give a list of the same to the Matron each prescribing day.

60.—That he visit the Wards every morning, and be prepared to report the state of the Patients to the Physicians and Surgeons.

61.—That an account of the number of beds, which become vacant in each Ward, be delivered by him at the weekly Board, with a list also of the Patients received into the House in the foregoing week, and of such Patients as have been in the House two months.

62.—That he dispense no Medicines without the direction of the Physicians or Surgeons, except in cases of necessity, when they cannot be consulted.

63.—That there be a Committee appointed of the Physicians, Surgeons, and subscribing Apothecaries whenever the General or weekly Board shall judge it convenient, to buy Drugs and Medicines for the use of the Hospital; and till such time the Apothecary shall provide any small quantity of Drugs and Medicines that may be occasionally necessary, by the direction of the Physicians and Surgeons; and shall deliver to the weekly Board an account of what Drugs or Medicines are expended, and that he bring in a bill of what is bought at least once in every month.

64.—That the Physicians and Surgeons, together with the subscribing Apothecaries, be requested to inspect the Drugs and Medicines made use of by the Apothecary monthly, and to see that he does his duty and that they enter their observations in a book to be provided for that purpose.

65.—That the Apothecary do not presume to practice out of the Hospital, or attend any other business than that for which he was

appointed by the Governors, and that he do not suffer any Apothecary or other persons to inspect the Physicians' books without leave first obtained from the Physicians.

66.—That the Apothecary be never absent at the same time with the Matron, nor when the Physicians and Surgeons are to attend, and that he always acquaint the Matron, where he may be found. That he be at home at ten of the clock at night at farthest, and do not lie out of the House without special leave from the weekly Board; and in this case and in case of sickness, he depute another Apothecary, who shall be approved by the Physicians, to officiate for him.

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#### SECRETARY.

67.—That the Secretary attend at every Board, and register all proceedings; and that he be always ready to produce the books and accounts of the Society fairly written.

68.—That he enter in a register the names of the In-patients and of the Out-patients, their Parish, Age, and Distemper, when admitted, when discharged, and in what state.

69.—That he give notice in writing every Saturday to the Physician and Surgeon, and to the Clergyman whose turn it is to attend, and to the House Visitors, who are appointed to visit the following week.

70.—That the Secretary keep an alphabetical register of Subscribers and their subscriptions, shewing what years the subscriptions have been paid, and how many Patients each Subscriber has recommended.

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#### MATRON.

71.—That the Matron take care of the Household Goods and Furniture according to the Inventory, and be ready to give an account thereof when required.

72.—That she visit the Wards and Offices every day, and take care that the Chambers, Beds, Cloaths, Linen, and all things within the Hospital be kept clean and in good order.

73.—That she keep a daily account of the Provisions and other necessaries brought into the Hospital, ready to lay before the weekly Board; that she attend to the due distribution of them, and never suffer any to be carried out of the House.

74.—That she keep a Diet Book, by which the number of Patients on each Diet may be known.

75.—That she cause the names of the Patients in each Ward to be called over every morning and evening, and enter in the House

Visitors' Book the names of those who are absent, and that she suffer no In-patient to go farther than the inner court without leave.

76.—That she take care of the keys of the doors, and that the outer gates be always locked at nine in the evening, and not opened before seven in the morning from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and locked at ten in the evening, and not opened before five in the morning from Lady-day to Michaelmas.

77.—That she see that the Nurses, Servants, and Patients observe the Rules of the House and do their duty, and in case of misbehaviour or neglect, acquaint the weekly Board or House Visitors therewith.

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### SERVANTS.

78.—That the Nurses clean their respective Wards by seven in the morning from the first of March to the first of October, and by eight from the first of October to the first of March, and that they serve up breakfast within an hour after the Wards are cleaned.

79.—That the Nurses and Servants obey the Matron as their Mistress, and that they behave with tenderness to the Patients, and civility and respect to strangers.

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### MESSENGER OR PORTER.

80.—That he attend at the gate, and suffer no In-patient to go out without leave; and that he inform the Matron of every stranger who comes into the Hospital.

81.—That he obey the Orders of the Apothecary, go on messages, and do the labouring work of the House, when ordered by the Apothecary, or Matron, and that he never be absent without giving the Matron notice, that another person may be appointed to attend to the gate till his return.

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### PATIENTS.

82.—That no Patient go out of the Hospital without leave from the Physician or Surgeon first signified to the Matron; or lie out of the House on any account whatever, on pain of expulsion.

83.—That Patients absenting themselves without leave, shall not be received into the House again until the next weekly Board.

84.—That no Men Patients go into the Women's Wards, nor Women into the Men's, without leave of the Matron.



85.—That they do not swear, curse, behave rudely, or indecently, on pain of expulsion after their first admonition.

86.—That no Patients presume to play at Cards, Dice, or any other Game within the Wards of the Hospital; or to smoke or chew tobacco anywhere within the House.

87.—That such Patients, as are able, be employed, with the approbation of the Apothecary, in nursing the other Patients, washing and ironing the Linen, cleaning the Wards, and such other service as the Matron shall require.

88.—That such In-patients as are able, be allowed to go to their respective places of worship on Sundays in the forenoon and afternoon, that they return to the Hospital directly, and that no persons be admitted to visit Patients on that day till after evening service, without special leave of the Matron.

89.—That such Out-patients as are able, do attend exactly at eleven of the clock every Tuesday morning, and if they absent themselves twice together without a reasonable excuse to be allowed by the Physician or Surgeon, that they be discharged for Irregularity.

90.—That no fresh Medicines be given them till they deliver their phials, bottles or boxes, gallipots, and such Medicines as they have not used.

91.—That no Patient presume to loiter about the Hospital or places adjacent, or to beg anywhere in or near Norwich, on pain of being discharged for Irregularity.

92.—That no person discharged for Irregularity be admitted again a Patient of the Hospital on any Recommendation whatsoever, unless by particular direction of the weekly Board.

## A GENERAL TABLE OF DIET.

Subject to the occasional alteration of the Physicians or Surgeons.

### COMMON DIET.

#### BREAKFAST.

A pint of Panado, Milk-Pottage, or Water-Gruel every day.

#### DINNER.

<i>Sunday.</i>	Eight ounces of boiled Mutton, Beef, or Veal, with a proper quantity of Turnips or Carrots, &c.
<i>Monday.</i>	A pint of Rice Milk, Frumenty, or 12 ounces of baked Pudding.



<i>Tuesday.</i>	A pint of Broth, with Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, or Parsnips.
<i>Wednesday.</i>	Baked Pudding 12 ounces, or boiled Potatoes.
<i>Thursday.</i>	Eight ounces of boiled Mutton, with some of the above Roots.
<i>Friday.</i>	Baked Pudding, or a pint of Rice-Milk.
<i>Saturday.</i>	The same as on Tuesday.

## SUPPER.

<i>Sunday.</i>	A pint of Broth.
<i>Monday.</i>	One ounce of Butter, or 3 ounces of Cheese.
<i>Tuesday.</i>	A pint of Broth.
<i>Wednesday.</i>	A pint of Milk-Pottage.
<i>Thursday.</i>	A pint of Broth.
<i>Friday.</i>	The same as on Monday.
<i>Saturday.</i>	The same as on Tuesday.

Bread and Beer sufficient without waste.

Three pounds of Mutton or Veal, or two of lean Beef for every gallon of Broth, may be added over and above the common allowance of Meat.

## LOW DIET.

## BREAKFAST.

A pint of Gruel or Milk-Pottage every day.

## DINNER.

<i>Sunday.</i>	A pint of Broth and two ounces of Veal, with any of the afore-mentioned Roots.
<i>Monday.</i>	A pint of Rice-Milk.
<i>Tuesday.</i>	A pint of Broth with some Roots.
<i>Wednesday.</i>	Eight ounces of Bread-pudding boiled.
<i>Thursday.</i>	The same as on Sunday.
<i>Friday.</i>	Potatoes or Bread-pudding, a sufficient quantity.
<i>Saturday.</i>	A pint of Broth.

## SUPPER.

<i>Sunday.</i>	A pint of Water-Gruel or Milk-Pottage.
<i>Monday.</i>	The same.
<i>Tuesday.</i>	The same.
<i>Wednesday.</i>	An ounce of Butter, or two ounces of Cheese.
<i>Thursday.</i>	The same as on Sunday.
<i>Friday.</i>	The same as on Wednesday.
<i>Saturday.</i>	The same as on Sunday.

Bread sufficient without waste, and Small Beer not exceeding a pint a day.

Patients on this Diet to be first served.

## MILK DIET.

## BREAKFAST.

A pint of Water-Gruel or Milk-Pottage every day.

## DINNER.

<i>Sunday.</i>	A pint of Rice-Milk or Hasty-pudding.
<i>Monday.</i>	Rice or Bread-pudding.
<i>Tuesday.</i>	A pint of Rice-Milk or boiled Potatoes.
<i>Wednesday.</i>	Bread-pudding boiled or baked.
<i>Thursday.</i>	A pint of Rice-Milk, boiled Milk with Bread, or Frumenty.
<i>Friday.</i>	Bread-pudding or Rice-pudding.
<i>Saturday.</i>	A pint of Rice-Milk or boiled Potatoes.

## SUPPER.

<i>Sunday.</i>	A pint of Milk-Pottage or Water-Gruel.
<i>Monday.</i>	A pint of Milk-Pottage.
<i>Tuesday.</i>	A pint of boiled Milk.
<i>Wednesday.</i>	A pint of Water-Gruel.
<i>Thursday.</i>	A pint of Milk-Pottage.
<i>Friday.</i>	A pint of boiled Milk.
<i>Saturday.</i>	A pint of Milk-Pottage.

Bread every day without waste. Drink, two parts Water and one Milk, a sufficient quantity.

## DRY DIET.

## BREAKFAST.

One ounce of Butter or two ounces of Cheese every day.

## DINNER.

<i>Sunday.</i>	Six ounces of Veal, with Roots.
<i>Monday.</i>	Rice or Bread-pudding.
<i>Tuesday.</i>	Six ounces of Mutton, with a proper quantity of Roots.
<i>Wednesday.</i>	The same as Monday.
<i>Thursday.</i>	The same as Tuesday.
<i>Friday.</i>	The same as Sunday.
<i>Saturday.</i>	The same as Monday.

## SUPPER.

One ounce of Butter, or two ounces of Cheese, every day in the week. Bread or Sea Biscuit without waste, and a pint of Beer every day.

The Vegetable Diet cannot be conveniently specified here, as the different seasons of the year require suitable variations.

# Laws for the Government of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

1900.

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## TITLE AND CONSTITUTION.

1.—This Society shall be known and distinguished by the name of “THE GOVERNORS OF THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL,” and the Government of it placed in the hands of Governors, qualified as hereafter mentioned.

2.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales shall be invited to be Patron, and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to be Patroness. The Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk shall be invited to be President; and the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Norwich to be Vice-President.

## QUALIFICATIONS OF GOVERNORS.

3.—Every person who shall subscribe fifty guineas at one time shall be a Governor of this Hospital for life;\* and all subscribers of two guineas or upwards annually, Governors during payment. And any Firm, Body Corporate, Society, or Parish which shall subscribe fifty guineas at one time, shall have power of nominating one individual of the said Firm, Body Corporate, Society, or Parish, as a Life Governor for every fifty guineas subscribed.

4.—Any Firm, Body Corporate, Society, or Parish subscribing two guineas and upwards, whether by Church or Chapel Collection or otherwise, shall nominate in writing a person as Governor, who shall, during one year after payment have the same rights and privileges as Subscribers of equal annual value.

5.—The Physicians, Surgeons, Assistant-Surgeons, and Dental Surgeon of the Hospital shall be Governors, and shall be entitled to

\* All persons who previously to the 17th January, 1824, gave twenty guineas, or previously to the 7th July, 1877, gave thirty guineas at one time to the Hospital, are Governors for life.

recommend Patients in the same manner as Subscribers of two guineas per annum.

### PRIVILEGES OF GOVERNORS AND OTHER BENEFACTORS.

6.—Governors and other Benefactors shall have the privilege of recommending Patients, according to the following scale:—

Annual Subscription.				Benefaction.						In-Patients.	Out-Patients.
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.				
For each	2	2	0	or	52	10	0	may recommend	-	-	1 and 2
											or 8
„	1	1	0					„	-	-	4
„	0	10	6					„	-	-	2
Church or Chapel <i>Collection</i> (within a year after payment).											
					£	s.	d.				
The Clergyman or Minister for each	2	2	0	may recommend					1		and 2
Hospital Sunday Committee		4	4	0				„	1		„ 2

7.—Life Governors for every fifty guineas subscribed may nominate in writing to the Board of Management a person to exercise in their behalf the privilege of recommendation.

8.—No individual Governor shall have more than two In-patients at one time in the Hospital. No Subscriber's recommendation shall be accepted if the subscription be six months in arrear. All subscriptions are due on the 1st of January in each year.

### GOVERNMENT OF THE HOSPITAL.

9.—The affairs of the Hospital shall be directed and controlled by two Boards of Governors, to be called respectively the “General Board” and the “Board of Management.”

#### I.—GENERAL BOARD.

10.—The General Board shall consist of all the Governors of the Hospital, fifteen of whom shall be a quorum. The General Board alone shall possess the power of making, altering, and repealing laws, of electing the Board of Management, of nominating Trustees, of removing the Honorary Officers, of fixing the salaries of the House-Physician, the House-Surgeon, the Lady Superintendent, the Secretary and House-Steward, and of removing these officers, and shall exercise supreme authority in all matters.

11.—The General Board shall meet at four stated times in the year, viz., at twelve o'clock on the second Saturday of the months of



January, April, July, and October, and as much oftener as may be necessary on special business.

12.—At the General Board, which shall be held in the month of April, the accounts for the past year shall be presented for confirmation, and at the same Board, which shall be considered the Annual Board, the Treasurer shall be elected, the vacancies in the Board of Management and the Museum Committee filled up, and the eighteen members of the Committee of Election appointed.

13.—Notice of all General Boards shall be given twice by advertisement, in not less than three of the Norwich newspapers, specifying the particular subjects to be taken into consideration.

14.—Governors intending to bring any special matter under the consideration of the Board shall give notice in writing of such intention to the Board of Management, at least three weeks before the meeting, in order that the same may be included in the advertisement.

15.—No motion which has for its object the making of a new Law, or the altering or repealing any existing Law, shall be entertained, unless notice shall have been given at the previous Quarterly General Board; and any such motion, having been rejected, or withdrawn after appearing in the advertisement announcing the meeting, shall not be entertained again within twelve months.

16.—At all Meetings of the General Board the President shall take the chair, in his absence the Vice-President, and in the absence of both, the Governors present shall appoint their own Chairman. The Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his own. The minutes of the last Quarterly Board and of any Special General Board, which shall have since occurred, shall be read, and signed by the Chairman. The Report of the Board of Management shall also be read. All questions discussed shall be decided by a majority of the Governors present, except the election of Honorary Officers. The proceedings shall be entered on the books of the Hospital.

17.—Any person whose name appears in the list of Governors as subscribing in behalf of any firm, body corporate, society, or parish, in addition to his own subscription, shall have an additional vote, as representing such body.

18.—No Governor whose subscription is more than three months in arrear shall be entitled to vote.

## 2.—BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

19.—The ordinary business of the Hospital shall be transacted by the Board of Management, which shall be thus constituted:—The President, Vice President, Treasurer, and House Visitors shall be

Members *ex-officio*, and eighteen Governors (not being Medical or Surgical Officers of the Hospital) shall be elected, six at the Annual General Board in each year, three of the six being resident in the County of Norfolk, and the other three in the City of Norwich. At the same time the three County Members and the three City Members of the Board who have been longest in office shall retire, but shall be eligible for re-election. The Honorary Medical and Surgical Officers of the Hospital shall also be *ex-officio* Members of the Board, with all the privileges of such Membership, except the power to vote; but the Medical and Surgical Officers shall annually elect four of their number to represent them on the Board of Management, who shall have the power to vote.

20.—Any Governor intending to nominate a Member or Members of the Board of Management shall send to the Secretary, before twelve o'clock at noon on the last Saturday but two in March, a list of the person or persons whom he nominates. The Secretary shall forthwith write to each Governor so nominated, requesting to know whether, in the event of his election, he be willing to serve. A list of all the Governors nominated shall be affixed by the Secretary in a conspicuous place in the Board room, and the names of such as consent to act, as well as of those who retire, shall be inserted in the advertisement calling the Annual General Board. If a sufficient number of Governors to fill up the vacancies occurring by rotation or otherwise shall not so consent, the Board of Management shall nominate a sufficient number to make up the full complement of the Board. Each Governor present, and voting at such election, shall hand in, between the hours of 12 and 12.30, a list signed by him of the names of the persons whom he wishes to select from those so nominated and consenting to act, not exceeding the number of vacancies.

21.—In case of vacancies occurring during the year in the elective portion of the Board, they shall be filled up at the next Quarterly Board (respect being had to keeping equal the numbers of the County and City Members of the Board of Management), and notice of such vacancies shall be given in the advertisement calling that Board. The Governors elected to fill up such vacancies shall go out of office at the same time as the Members in whose stead they are elected would have gone out in rotation.

22.—All elections for vacancies in the Board of Management shall be conducted by a Committee of three Governors chosen by the Board of Management, to act as Scrutineers, who shall receive the votes of the Governors between the hours of 12 and 12.30, and shall, at the close of the poll, report to the Chairman of the General Board the order of the Candidates, with the number of votes obtained by each.

23.—No Member of the Board of Management shall do any work\* for the Hospital, or supply it, directly or indirectly, with any goods or provisions for which payment is made.

24.—The Board of Management, five of whom shall be a quorum, shall meet at the Hospital every Saturday at 11.30 a.m., and oftener if necessary. The names of the Members present shall be entered in the minute book. At their first Meeting in each year after the Annual General Board, they shall appoint a Chairman and Vice-Chairman for the year, who shall in the absence of the President and Vice-President preside at all Meetings; but if they also shall be absent, the Members present shall appoint their own Chairman. They shall also appoint Finance, House, and Patients' Discharge Committees for the year. All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes, and the Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his own. At every Meeting of the Board the minutes of the last Meeting shall be read, and signed by the Chairman. The minute book shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the Governors, who shall also be at liberty to attend the Meetings of the Board, but not to take part in the proceedings.

25.—The Board of Management shall weekly appoint two House Visitors, and shall inspect the Visitors' book. They shall enquire into the conduct of the Patients, and all Members of the Establishment, including the Medical and Surgical Officers; they shall appoint the Lady Superintendent, Secretary and House-Steward, Auditor, and all Male Servants; they shall, in conjunction with the Honorary Medical Officers, elect the House-Physician, the House-Surgeon, and Dispenser; and also, thirteen Members being present, they shall have power to suspend the House-Surgeon, the Lady Superintendent, the Secretary and House-Steward, and to dismiss all other Male Officers and Servants.

26.—The Board of Management shall give orders for all needful repairs or alterations of the Hospital building, provided the cost shall not exceed £50 (above which amount it shall be necessary to have the previous sanction of a General Board), and all orders for payment, of what kind soever, shall be signed by the Chairman of the day and one other Member of the Board, and countersigned by the Secretary.

27.—It shall be the duty of the Board of Management to enquire into every branch of expenditure, to examine all accounts, and to prepare tabular statements, financial and general, to be laid before the General Board.

\* The insertion of advertisements in newspapers, the proprietors of which may be Members of the Board of Management, is not considered work done within the meaning of the above Law.



28.—The Board of Management shall regulate all matters relative to the admission and discharge of Patients.

29.—The Board of Management shall have power to summon a General Board upon any special occasion, or upon the requisition in writing of seven Governors they shall do so, giving fourteen days' notice, as directed by Law 13, specifying the business to be transacted.

30.—All deeds relating to the Hospital, or, where the originals cannot be obtained, attested copies thereof, shall be preserved in a chest at the Hospital, the keys of which shall be kept by the Chairman of the Board of Management.

#### ELECTION OF HONORARY OFFICERS.

31.—The Honorary Medical Officers shall be appointed by a Committee of Election. This Committee shall consist of the Consulting and Acting Physicians and Surgeons of the Medical Staff, six Members of the Board of Management (elected by themselves), and of eighteen Members to be selected from the Governors at large at the Annual General Board every year.

32.—Written notice of an intention to resign any of the above offices sent to the Board of Management shall constitute a vacancy, so far as regards a fresh election.

33.—The Board of Management shall give notice of the vacancy in not less than three of the Norwich newspapers, and two Medical papers, and shall summon the Committee of Election to fill up the vacancy on any day not less than four nor more than eight weeks from the date of the Board Meeting next after the occurrence of the vacancy. (The Board of Management shall appoint a person to transact in the meantime the duties of the office.)

34.—The names of persons offering themselves, together with evidence of their degrees or diplomas and their testimonials, must be delivered to the Secretary fourteen days at least before the day of election.

35.—Candidates must be nominated by a Member of the Committee of Election, when it is about to proceed to election.

36.—The Election shall be by the personal votes of the Committee, taken either by a show of hands, or by ballot at the request of any five or more Members.

37.—The Candidate elected must have the votes of a majority of the Committee who are present, and if this majority be not obtained at the first taking of the votes, then the Candidate lowest on the list shall retire, and the votes shall be taken again, and so on, until only two remain or a majority be evident, and if the votes for any two are equal, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.



## OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

## 1.—TREASURER.

38.—The Treasurer shall be a Governor, and shall be chosen annually by the General Board. He shall give such security, and to such persons, as the General Board shall appoint, for the due account of money received for the use of the Hospital, and for delivering up all accounts, books, securities, and writings relating to it. In the event of a vacancy occurring, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Board of Management shall appoint a person to transact the business of the vacant office, during the year, until the next Annual Meeting.

## 2.—TRUSTEES.

39.—The Board of Management shall nominate not less than four Governors to be Trustees, and whenever the number shall be reduced to two, the Board shall, as soon as may be, fill up the vacancies.

40.—The surplus capital of the Hospital shall from time to time be invested in the names of the Trustees, in the following manner, viz., In British Government Funds, Colonial or Foreign Funds, guaranteed by the British Government, or in Bank of England Stock, or on Mortgage of real estate in Great Britain, or in the Debentures, or Debenture Stock or Preference Stock or Preference Shares of any Railway Company in Great Britain paying a dividend on its ordinary stock or shares, or of any Indian Railway Company whereon a fixed or minimum rate of interest is guaranteed by the Government of India, or in such other security or securities as may be authorised by any Act in force at the time applicable to the investment of Trust Funds. But the Board of Management may at its discretion empower the Trustees to retain for such time as it shall see fit, any other securities of which the Hospital may become possessed.

41.—The Trustees shall join in giving a power of attorney to accept stock, and receive dividends, to such person or persons as the Board of Management for the time being shall appoint. No part of the stock or other property of the Hospital shall be disposed of, nor any portion of its current funds invested, without the order of a General Board.

## 3.—AUDITOR.

42.—The Board of Management shall appoint an Auditor, who shall examine the accounts for the year, and such accounts when certified by him shall be printed, and circulated amongst the Governors, fourteen days at least before the Annual General Board.

43.—The Board of Management shall fix the remuneration to be paid to the Auditor.

## 4.—HOUSE VISITORS.

44.—The House Visitors shall be appointed by the Board of Management, and shall visit the Hospital, separately or conjointly, at least once every week. Any Visitor to whom it is inconvenient to attend, shall engage another Governor to act in his stead.

45.—The House Visitors shall enter, in a book provided for that purpose, their answers to the questions in Form 1 of the Appendix, and report therein such other observations as they may think proper to submit to the notice of the Board of Management.

## 5.—CHAPLAIN.

46.—The Bishop and Dean and Chapter of Norwich shall be requested, previously to the Meeting of the Annual General Board in each year, to appoint a Chaplain for the ensuing year. The name of the Clergyman so appointed shall be notified to the Board. He shall receive no remuneration from the funds of the Hospital, other than the Chapel Maintenance Fund.

47.—Patients shall be at liberty to send for a Minister of their own persuasion.

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## 6.—PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

48.—There shall be three Physicians (who shall be gentlemen not practising Pharmacy), three Surgeons, and two Assistant-Surgeons. Candidates for the office of Physicians shall produce evidence of being Graduates in Medicine of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and of being registered according to the provisions of the Medical Act. Candidates for the offices of Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon shall produce evidence of holding a degree in Surgery of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, or of being Fellows or Members of one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of the United Kingdom, and of being registered according to the provisions of the Medical Act.

49.—The Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital shall, on attaining the age of 65 years, or on the resignation of their office after 25 years' service, be promoted to the rank of Consulting Physicians or Surgeons, with the privileges of a Governor for life, with a seat and vote on the Board of Management. On the promotion of any such officer, the appointment held by him shall be declared vacant.

NOTE.—This law shall not apply to any of the Physicians or Surgeons of the Hospital who were appointed before 1870, except at their own desire.

50.—One Physician, one Surgeon, and one Assistant-Surgeon shall attend the Hospital, in rotation, every Saturday at 11 a.m., to examine the persons recommended as Patients, and, subject to the approval of the Board of Management, to admit those whom they deem proper objects for treatment.

51.—The Senior Assistant-Surgeon shall be considered the Assistant and Deputy of the two Senior Surgeons, and the Junior Assistant Surgeon of the Junior Surgeon.

52.—Patients shall be under the care of the Physician or Surgeon whose turn it was to attend when they were admitted. But any Physician or Surgeon shall have power to assign the examination for admission and the subsequent treatment of Out-Patients to the Assistant-Surgeon of the week. Patients, examined in the first instance by an Assistant-Surgeon, and who may subsequently be made In-Patients, shall, with the consent of the Physician or Surgeon, remain under the treatment of the Assistant-Surgeon.

53.—The Physicians, Surgeons, and Assistant-Surgeons shall meet at the Hospital every Wednesday at 11 a.m., for the treatment of Out-Patients.

54.—The Physicians, Surgeons, and Assistant-Surgeons shall visit their In-Patients at such times as they shall judge necessary, or whenever they shall have notice of any sudden emergency from the House Physician, House-Surgeon, or Lady Superintendent. The Physicians, Surgeons, and Assistant-Surgeons shall be summoned to all consultations, and the Surgeon of the week, or in his absence, the Assistant-Surgeon of the week, shall be summoned to all accidents, except such as may be disposed of by the House-Surgeon.

55.—Any Physician who shall be unable to attend shall engage some other Physician of the Hospital, or one of the Assistant-Surgeons, to officiate for him.

56.—Each Assistant-Surgeon shall have the entire treatment of Patients on whom he has performed any capital operation.

57.—Amputations and other capital operations shall not be performed, unless urgent occasion require it, without a previous consultation of the Physicians, Surgeons, and Assistant-Surgeons.

58.—No one shall be admitted to see the practice of the Hospital, or to attend any operation, without the consent of the Medical Officers.

59.—The Physicians and Surgeons shall be allowed to admit Pupils to the practice of the Hospital, but no Pupil shall be permitted to prescribe in any case or perform any operation. The Surgeons' Pupils may be summoned to accidents and consultations, and shall have liberty to dress the Patients under the directions of their respective masters, and such Patients shall be dressed by 1 p.m.



## 7.—DENTAL SURGEON.

60.—He must be a Licentiate in Dental Surgery either of the Royal College of Surgeons of England or of some other recognised body in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and be duly registered.

61.—He shall be elected in the same manner and have the same privileges as the other Honorary Medical Officers, but he shall not be called on to attend the consultations of the Honorary Medical Staff.

62.—He shall attend at twelve o'clock every Wednesday, and take charge of such cases as may be referred to him by the Honorary Medical Staff, and any special dental cases among the Out-patients. He shall also attend in any case of emergency when summoned by the House-Surgeon, and shall give instruction to the Pupils of the Hospital. Should circumstances prevent his attendance he shall provide a substitute satisfactory to the Honorary Medical Staff.

63.—He may direct the Hospital Patients to attend at his own operating rooms when he considers it desirable to do so.

## 8.—RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

64.—The House-Physician and the House-Surgeon shall be elected for two years by the Board of Management and the Honorary Medical Staff. They shall be unmarried, and when elected not more than thirty years of age. Candidates shall produce evidence of possessing a double qualification, and of being registered according to the provisions of the Medical Act.

65.—They shall each have a key of the Cabinet in which the keys of the doors and outer gates of the Hospital shall be kept during the night.

66.—They shall ward the Patients, in their respective departments, and shall cause two tickets to be fixed at the bed of each Patient, one specifying the Patient's name, the date of admission, and the name of the attending Physician or Surgeon, and the other the diet prescribed.

67.—They shall visit their Wards every morning and evening, commencing not later than 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., and shall accompany the Physicians and Surgeons in their visits to the Wards and report to them the state of the Patients, and see that their orders are duly observed. They shall keep notes of all cases, and a minute record of such as may be indicated by the Honorary Medical Staff, and in all cases of difficulty or danger shall summon the Physician or Surgeon.

68.—They shall each keep a Journal, to be laid before the Board of Management and signed by the Chairman at the weekly Board, giving an account of the number of vacant beds, with a list of the Patients received into the Hospital in the foregoing week, and of such Patients



as have been in the House two months, and they shall make such other returns as may from time to time be ordered.

69.—They shall each have power to suspend any Nurse for gross neglect of duty, insolence, or insubordination, reporting the same at once to the Lady Superintendent.

70.—In the absence of the Dispenser and his Assistant, they shall, if necessary, dispense; but they shall not prescribe, except in cases of necessity, when the Physicians or Surgeons cannot be consulted.

71.—They shall each have keys of the Dispensaries, and shall see that the doors of these rooms are kept locked, and that access is not obtained thereto without their knowledge, or that of the Dispenser.

72.—They shall enter in a book provided for the purpose all requirements for instruments or appliances, which must be initialed by a Member of the Honorary Medical Staff and submitted for sanction to the Board of Management.

73.—The House-Surgeon shall be responsible for the care and cleanliness of the Surgical Instruments, and shall examine them under the superintendence of two Members of the Honorary Surgical Staff, twice in every year, at which times he shall make out an inventory to be signed by the above two Members of the Staff, and laid before the Board of Management.

74.—The House-Surgeon, or, in his absence, his deputy, shall not allow any instrument to be taken from the Hospital without the sanction in writing of two Members of the Honorary Medical Staff, and shall take care that such instruments are returned as soon as possible and in good order. The Honorary Medical Staff shall have the use of them at their discretion.

75.—They shall not practise out of the Hospital, or attend to any other business than that for which they were appointed by the Governors.

76.—They shall be jointly responsible for the good behaviour of the Hospital Pupils, and for their instruction in the elementary branches of their profession, and shall report immediately to the Honorary Medical Staff any misconduct.

77.—Cases in the Isolation Block shall be under the charge of the House-Physician, and all Post-Mortem Examinations shall be made and registered by him under the direction of the Honorary Medical Staff, to whom he shall give due notice of such examinations.

78.—They shall not both be away from the Hospital at one time, nor shall either leave the Hospital without stating where he may be found. They shall be at home at 11 p.m., or, if not, shall report in their journal the time of their return. They shall not sleep out of the House without leave of the Board of Management, and in this case, or if incapacitated

by sickness, a Deputy shall be appointed by the Board of Management, and the Honorary Medical Staff.

79.—The death of a Patient in either department shall be reported to the Secretary by the Officer in charge, and notice given to the proper authorities when an Inquest is required.

80.—They shall give six weeks' notice to the Board of Management of their intention to resign their appointment.

81.—The Board of Management may, on the recommendation of the Honorary Medical Staff, appoint at their discretion, for a term of not less than six months, an Assistant-House-Surgeon. He shall possess a double qualification, and shall undertake such duties as the Honorary Medical Staff or the House-Surgeon shall require.

#### 9.—LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

82.—The Lady Superintendent shall be elected by the Board of Management, and shall not be less than thirty nor more than forty-five years of age at the time of her election.

83.—She shall have the care of all the household goods and furniture belonging to the Hospital. She shall prepare and keep, in conjunction with the Secretary, an Inventory thereof, which shall be produced whenever required by the Board of Management.

84.—She shall have the management of the nursing and house-keeping departments; she shall be the responsible Mistress of the Female Servants, and subject to the control of the Nursing Committee, of the Nurses also, with power to appoint and dismiss. With respect to the Nurses, she shall report to the Nursing Committee full particulars of all engagements, alterations of wages, resignations, and dismissals as they occur, together with the reasons thereof.

85.—She shall take care that nothing is received from Tradesmen except under written orders, signed by the Secretary, and accompanied with proper invoices and bills of parcels. She shall examine the quality and quantity of articles as they are received, and report to the House-Steward whenever articles are of inferior quality or deficient in weight or measure, or not according to contract. She shall keep the keys of the cellars for wine and spirits, and of the store-rooms belonging to her department.

86.—She shall from time to time inform the Secretary and House-Steward in writing what articles within her department are required for the Establishment.

87.—She shall visit each of the Wards twice a day at least, and take care that the chambers, offices, beds, linen, and all things within her department be kept clean and in good order. She shall from time to

time examine the Patients' boxes in the Wards, to see that they contain nothing improper.

88.—She shall keep such registers and accounts as the Board of Management shall from time to time require.

89.—She shall reside in the Hospital, and shall devote her time and attention exclusively to its affairs. She shall give instruction to the Nurses in the various branches of their duty.

90.—She shall not leave the Hospital without informing a Resident Medical Officer and the Hall Porter, nor shall she be absent for a night without the permission of the Board of Management. She shall give six weeks' notice to the Board of her intention to resign her appointment.

#### 10.—SECRETARY AND HOUSE-STEWARD.

91.—The Secretary, who shall also be House-Steward, shall be elected by the Board of Management. He shall find security to the satisfaction of the Board for the due appropriation of the moneys entrusted to his care.

92.—He shall reside in the Hospital, and shall devote his whole time to its affairs, and shall conduct all business transactions in connection with it.

93.—He shall not be engaged in any other business or occupation without the sanction of the Board of Management.

94.—He shall never be absent without informing a Resident Medical Officer or the Lady Superintendent and the Hall Porter.

95.—He shall have charge of the supply and purchase of all necessaries for the Hospital, and shall sign all orders for the same.

96.—On the first Saturday in March and September he shall, under direction of the Board of Management, insert an advertisement in not less than three of the Norwich newspapers, inviting tenders for the supply of provisions for the ensuing half-year, which shall be sent in, sealed and directed to the Board of Management, within ten days of the date of the advertisement.

97.—He shall receive every Friday from the Tradesmen who supply the daily provisions, an account of their deliveries at the Hospital during the current week. He shall carefully examine and compare those accounts with the counterfoils of the orders and the invoices sent with the goods, and, if correct, shall sign them, and transfer the totals into a weekly return to be laid before the House Committee. He shall keep a journal of the receipt and consumption of all provisions and necessaries, distinguishing those consumed by the Patients from those by the Household, and he shall audit and check the various items of weekly consumption, and shall from time to time examine the remaining stocks.



98.—He shall have a key of the Cabinet in which the keys of the doors and outer gates of the Hospital shall be kept during the night ; and shall also have the custody of the key of the beer cellar.

99.—He shall have the control of all the Male Servants, who will be accountable to him for their time, and shall have power, with the concurrence of a Member of the Board of Management, to suspend any of such Servants until the next meeting of the Board of Management.

100.—He shall frequently inspect the various parts and apparatus of the Hospital, and shall take care that the House, Courts, Grounds, and Out-Offices are kept clean and in good order, and that the Male Servants discharge their duties.

101.—He shall keep a book in which he shall record all occurrences of importance relating to the Hospital, and shall submit the same to the Board of Management every week.

102.—As soon as possible after the death of any Patient in the Hospital, he shall give notice in the proper quarter, according to Form 14 in the Appendix.

103.—He shall, in conjunction with the Lady Superintendent, prepare and keep an inventory of all the household goods and furniture belonging to the Hospital ; and once every year, before the meeting of the Annual General Board, he shall lay it before the Board of Management, to be called over and compared.

104.—After the publication of the Annual Report of the state of the Hospital, he shall apply to Subscribers who may be in arrear, according to Form 5 in the Appendix.

105.—He shall keep the accounts, and take care of all bills, papers, and books relating to the Hospital ; and shall at all times be ready to produce the same to the Board of Management.

106.—He shall attend at every Board, and at Committee meetings when required, and shall enter the minutes of all proceedings.

107.—He shall send out all notices of attendance upon the Boards or Committees, and perform such other duties as the Board of Management may direct.

108.—He shall enter in a Register the Clauses of Wills entitling this Charity to claim Benefactions bequeathed to it, and he shall keep an Alphabetical Register of Benefactors, Subscribers, and their subscriptions, showing for what years the subscriptions have been paid, and how many Patients each Contributor has recommended ; and he shall keep such other Registers and Accounts as shall from time to time be required by the Board of Management.

109.—He shall give six weeks' notice to the Board of Management of his intention to resign his appointment.



## 11.—GENERAL.

110.—The Resident Officials and the Medical Pupils shall take their meals together. Seniority of residence, as between the House-Physician, the House-Surgeon, and the Secretary and House-Steward, shall give the privilege of presiding at table.

111.—It shall be the duty of each Resident Official to report to the Board of Management every irregularity that may come under his or her notice in any department of the Hospital.

112.—All orders for articles or work required in any department of the Hospital must be signed by the Secretary, on the written requisition of the head of such department.

113.—The outer gates of the Hospital shall be closed and locked at 10 p.m., and opened at 6 a.m. in Summer and 6.30 a.m. in Winter.

114.—No Officer, Nurse, or Servant shall directly or indirectly receive from any Tradesman, Patient, or other person any fee, reward, or gratuity, on pain of instant dismissal.

## 12.—DISPENSER.

115.—The Dispenser shall be elected by the Board of Management and the Honorary Medical Officers. He shall be a registered Pharmacist of Great Britain. He shall not reside in the Hospital. He shall give six weeks' notice to the Board of Management of his intention to resign his appointment.

116.—He shall attend at the Hospital from 9 a.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and from 10 a.m. on the other days of the week until 4 p.m., or longer if necessary, except on Sundays, when he shall be allowed to leave the Hospital at 1 p.m. He shall not leave the Hospital during the prescribed hours of his attendance, unless by permission of the House-Physician or House-Surgeon; and shall in every such case report his temporary absence to the Secretary at the Office.

117.—He shall keep a book, in which he shall enter the hours of his daily attendance at the Hospital, which books shall be laid on the table of the Board Room every Saturday.

118.—He shall be under the direction and control of the Honorary Medical Staff.

119.—He shall enter in a book provided for the purpose all requirements for Drugs and other Dispensary articles, which must be initialed by one of the Honorary Medical Officers, and submitted for sanction to the Board of Management.

120.—He shall compound such preparations and medicines for the Patients as shall be directed by the Honorary and Resident Medical Staff.

121.—He shall deliver all medicines properly labelled, adding the name of the Patient, and the number of the Ward in the case of In-Patients.

122.—He shall have keys of and be responsible for the management and good order of the Dispensaries. He shall suffer no person to remain therein unless required by the business of the Hospital, except pupils, to whom he shall give instruction in dispensing, and who shall assist him in his duties when required, under his supervision.

#### 13.—COLLECTOR.

123.—The Collector shall be appointed by the Board of Management.

124.—His duty shall be to solicit and collect Donations and Subscriptions in support of the Hospital from residents in the City of Norwich.

125.—He shall be remunerated by a commission on the amount collected by him.

#### 14.—NURSES.

126.—No person shall be eligible to be a Nurse unless she can read and write.

127.—The Nurses shall be under the management,—subject to the control of the Nursing Committee—of the Lady Superintendent; and shall observe the bye-laws, and obey the orders of the Honorary and Resident Medical Staff in all matters relating to the treatment and care of the Patients.

128.—The Nurses shall, from time to time, examine the boxes and drawers of the Patients, and shall take care to prevent unauthorised liquors, provisions, fruit, or eatables of any sort being brought to the Patients. They shall give a list of the diets to the Lady Superintendent every day, and shall return to her such provisions as any of the Patients may leave after meals.

129.—The Nurses shall withdraw when the House Visitors enter the Wards, unless desired by them to remain.

130.—No Nurse shall be absent from the Hospital without the permission of the Lady Superintendent.

#### 15.—FEMALE SERVANTS.

131.—The Female Servants shall be appointed by, obey the orders, and be under the control of the Lady Superintendent. She shall report to the Board of Management full particulars of all engagements, alterations of wages, resignations, and dismissals, as they occur, together with the reasons thereof.

## 16.—MALE SERVANTS.

132.—The Male Servants shall be appointed by the Board of Management, and shall obey the orders and be under the control of the Secretary and House-Steward; but they shall at all times, on requisition to the Secretary, be at the service of House-Physician, House-Surgeon, and Lady Superintendent when required for the special work of his or her department.

133.—The Hall Porter shall not suffer any In-Patient to go out without leave, and he shall inform the Secretary and House-Steward, or in his absence the House-Physician, House-Surgeon, or Lady Superintendent, of every stranger who comes into the Hospital, excepting the friends of the Patients who come at the regular visiting hours.

134.—He shall attend to the night bell, and shall keep such books as the Board of Management shall require.

135.—The House Porter shall do the work of the House. He shall lock the outer doors, gates, and offices of the Hospital at 10 p.m., and deliver the keys nightly to the Secretary and House-Steward.

136.—No Male Servant shall leave the Hospital without the permission of the Secretary and House-Steward.

## PATIENTS.

137.—The Discharge Committee of the Board of Management, of which the Vice-Chairman of the Board shall be Chairman, shall attend every Saturday at 11 o'clock, and on such other day or days of the week as the Board of Management shall from time to time determine, to discharge Patients.

138.—No person shall be admitted a Patient without the recommendation of a Subscriber or Benefactor, except in case of accident, or of serious or acute disease, when the Patient shall be admitted without delay.

139.—Immediate notice of the admission of any such case shall be given by the House-Physician, House-Surgeon, or his deputy, to the Physician or Surgeon of the week.

140.—At the weekly admission of In-Patients six beds at least shall be reserved as a provision for accidents and other urgent cases.

141.—No person shall be admitted, or suffered to remain as an In-Patient, who is capable of receiving equal benefit as an Out-Patient.

142.—No person shall be admitted as a free Patient who is able to maintain himself, and pay for his cure, unless upon some sudden emergency, or for some special reason, in which case the person so admitted shall be accountable to the Hospital for his treatment and maintenance.



143.—No woman advanced in pregnancy, no person afflicted with Insanity, Confirmed Epilepsy, or decidedly Infectious Disease, and no person apprehended to be incurable or not likely to receive considerable relief shall be admitted an In-Patient. If inadvertently admitted, the case shall not be allowed to remain in the Hospital.

144.—Patients requiring Trusses or other mechanical appliances shall be provided with them in the Hospital, their Union or Friends paying for the same on being acquainted with the price by the Secretary.

145.—Whenever there shall be want of room in the Hospital for the admission of In-Patients duly recommended and qualified, those shall be first received whose cases will admit of the least delay; in cases of equal exigency, the preference shall be given to those who come from the greatest distance.

146.—Patients who cannot be admitted for want of room in the Hospital shall be entered on the book as In-Patients, and received into the House, in preference to any other equally urgent cases, upon the first vacancies. In the meantime they may be treated as Out-Patients.

147.—In-Patients shall be discharged at the end of two months after admission, unless the Physician or Surgeon shall certify from week to week, in a book to be kept for the purpose, that it is desirable to allow them to remain.

148.—Patients who have received important cures or material benefit shall, when discharged, be directed by the Discharge Committee to return thanks at their respective places of worship.

149.—Notice shall be sent by the Secretary to every person recommending a Patient, signifying that the Patient recommended is admitted, postponed, or rejected; and the like notice shall be sent when a Patient is discharged; and all recommendations of Patients shall be filed by the Secretary.

150.—No Patient shall go out of the Hospital without leave from the Physician, Surgeon, House-Physician, or House-Surgeon, signified to the Lady Superintendent and the Secretary and House-Steward; or sleep out of the House on any account whatsoever, on pain of expulsion.

151.—No Patient shall go into any other Ward other than his or her own without the special leave of the House-Physician, the House-Surgeon, or the Lady Superintendent.

152.—The Diet of the Patients shall be under the regulation of their respective Physicians or Surgeons, and they shall use no other.

153.—In-Patients having religious scruples about eating the diet of the House shall, where possible, have such other provisions as their Physician or Surgeon shall approve.



154.—Persons shall be permitted to visit the Patients on Mondays, between 3 and 4 p.m.; and on Saturdays, between 9.45 and 10.45 a.m., and 3 and 4 p.m. No person shall be admitted to visit a Patient on other days without the permission of the House-Physician, House-Surgeon, or Lady Superintendent.

155.—No Patient shall beg, on pain of being discharged.

156.—No Patient shall at any time give or offer to give to any Officer, Nurse, or Servant any reward or gratuity.

157.—No Patient, discharged for irregularity, shall be again admitted, except by the special direction of the Board of Management.

158.—The Bye-Laws relating to the conduct of the In-Patients shall be read aloud by the Nurses every Monday morning, and a printed copy of those Laws shall be hung in a conspicuous place in each Ward and in the Entrance Hall.

159.—Out-Patients shall attend at 11 every Wednesday morning, with their prescription paper, and if they absent themselves one month, without an excuse allowed by the Physician or Surgeon, they shall be discharged.

160.—A fresh letter of recommendation will be required for each Out-Patient who has attended for more than two months, if it is considered by the Physician or Surgeon desirable that the Patient should have further treatment.

161.—£1,000 shall endow a bed and £500 a cot in the Children's Ward. A bed or cot so endowed shall be named after the donor, who shall have power during life to recommend one Patient at a time to occupy a bed or cot respectively, subject to the Laws and Regulations of the Hospital governing the Admission of Patients. The donor may nominate another person to exercise the power instead of himself, but the power shall be limited to the duration of the life of one person only, whether of the donor or of the nominee. Any money so received shall be invested in the Leicester Perpetual Endowment Fund.

#### MUSEUM.

162.—The Museum shall be under the management of a Committee, consisting of the Medical and Surgical Officers of the Institution, and six Governors appointed by the General Board. Vacancies in this Committee shall be supplied at the Annual General Board.

163.—The Custody and Management of the Museum are confided to the Curators, who shall see that it is duly swept, cleansed, heated, lighted, and ventilated, as may be directed by the Museum Committee, and the keys of such rooms shall be kept by them. The House-Physician and the House-Surgeon shall also each be provided with a key.

164.—The Museum is open to every Governor of the Hospital on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. until 1 p.m., and from 3.30 until 5 p.m.

165.—Every Governor of the Hospital shall be at liberty to introduce Visitors, either personally or by a written order, the person recommending being responsible for the respectability of the parties introduced; but a fresh order shall be required for every visit, and each order shall contain the Name and Address of the party so admitted.

166.—Every Visitor is required to enter his Name and Residence, and the Name and Residence of the person introducing him, in a book kept for that purpose.

167.—The Medical Officers of the Hospital alone have the privilege of taking casts, making drawings, or obtaining histories of any cases or specimens for publication or otherwise. Other persons desiring the same privilege must obtain the written sanction of the Committee.

168.—Under special circumstances, to be determined by the Committee, leave may be granted by them to remove from the Hospital such specimens as can be removed without injury or damage of any kind, upon a written undertaking from the party to whom they are confided for their safety and return.

169.—The Contents of the Museum shall be available for illustrating any Lectures that may be delivered within the walls of the Hospital.

170.—No Specimen shall be removed from its case, except in the presence of one of the Curators.

171.—A copy of the Laws relating to the Museum shall be entered in the beginning of the Visitors' Book, and suspended in some conspicuous part of the Museum.

172.—The Committee shall report the condition of the Museum annually to the Board of Management.

# LAWS OF THE SAMARITAN FUND.

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1.—The Samaritan Fund shall consist of Legacies and Benefactions to be kept distinct from the other funds of the Hospital, and from time to time invested in the names of Trustees, to be (after the first appointment) appointed in accordance with Law 45 of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

2.—The Annual Interest and Dividends arising from this Fund shall be appropriated under the direction of the Board of Management for some or one of the purposes hereinafter directed.

- (a) Conveying to their homes Patients in destitute circumstances who have been admitted without a letter of recommendation, and for the expenses of whose removal there is no guarantee.
- (b) Affording temporary assistance to poor convalescent Patients who, on leaving the Hospital, require further medical aid as Out-Patients.
- (c) Providing in some special cases for poor Out-Patients, such surgical apparatus as are generally beyond their means.
- (d) Administering relief occasionally to Patients on leaving the Hospital, or while Out-Patients, by gifts of warm clothing or otherwise when particular circumstances shall justify such an application of the Fund.
- (e) In aid, if the Trustees shall think fit, but not otherwise, of any Convalescent Institution that may hereafter be established in connection with the Hospital.

3.—Every grant from this Fund, with the circumstance of each case, shall be recorded in a book, which shall be laid before the Board of



Management at each Weekly Meeting, and signed by the Chairman, and which shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Trustees or either of them.

4.—An Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Samaritan Fund, duly audited, shall be printed and circulated with the Hospital Report.

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